United Nations A/58/556

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 121
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Plans for three additional conference rooms and viable solutions for allowing natural light into the rooms

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report is submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 57/292, section II, paragraphs 9 and 10, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to "submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session plans for the three additional conference rooms foreseen in the baseline scope, including the information used to determine the need for such additional space and the size of each room", and "to include in those plans viable solutions for allowing natural light into the rooms, with a view to ensuring occupationally healthy conditions". The report should be read in conjunction with the interim report of the Secretary-General on the capital master plan (A/57/285 and Corr.1).

The present report outlines possible options for the three additional conference rooms foreseen in the baseline scope. The General Assembly may wish to offer its views on these options so that they are reflected in the design development.

* The preparation of the report was delayed owing to the need to complete consultations within the Secretariat.

03-60198 (E) 121103

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–4	3
II.	Basis for new conference rooms	5–9	3
	A. History and principles	5–8	3
	B. Future requirements	9	4
III.	Introduction of natural light	10–21	4
IV.	Layout options for the conference rooms	22–28	6
V.	Conclusions	29–32	7

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit plans for three new conference rooms, including the information used to determine the need for that additional space and the size of each room. It also requested the Secretary-General to include viable solutions for allowing natural light into the rooms with a view to ensuring healthy conditions.

2. Over the course of the development of the capital master plan and planning for the future locations of major functions, possibilities have arisen for better utilizing existing space. Among these is the possibility of creating three new mid-sized conference rooms on the first basement level of the Headquarters building, which was identified in the capital master plan report submitted to the General Assembly in June 2000 (A/55/117 and Add.1). The existing broadcast and conference engineering facilities on the first basement level of the General Assembly building are technology-intensive spaces and are required to remain operational throughout the implementation of the capital master plan. The most cost-effective way to create the appropriate environment for modern broadcast and conference engineering is to create a new facility within the complex and to relocate this function to that new facility. The relocation will result in the release of the existing space for other uses.

3. As a result of the expansion of membership from the originally anticipated 70 Member States to 191, the Organization's increasing interaction with non-governmental organizations and civil society, and the need for the funds and programmes to use conference facilities, it was recognized that new conference rooms would be an appropriate use of available space to meet current and future requirements of the Organization. Three new mid-sized conference rooms have been included in the proposed scope of the capital master plan. The new facilities would include both conference rooms and supporting spaces (interpretation booths, lobby and entry spaces, support offices and mechanical rooms).

4. The projected budget for the capital master plan is $1,049 million, plus or minus 10 per cent, including $6 million for the cost of creating the new conference rooms, with all costs related to the design, construction and furnishing of the rooms, the support spaces and associated mechanical systems included.

II. Basis for new conference rooms

A. History and principles

5. During 2002 and 2003, there has been a shortage of rooms for both calendar and ad hoc meetings. For meetings of calendar bodies only, in the first 30 weeks of 2002 and of 2003 there were shortages of 13 and 18 weeks, respectively, in respect of medium-sized and/or small rooms. During the main parts of the sessions of the General Assembly, there was a general shortage of rooms, including large rooms, even though no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly is allowed to meet at that time. During the rest of the year, the demand for medium-sized and small rooms exceeded availability most of the time.

6. For intergovernmental meetings, the deficit is mostly in medium-sized rooms for informal consultations and drafting groups, an essential part of the

intergovernmental process. The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management is often unable to meet the demands of such bodies. In addition, it is often impossible to accommodate the ongoing requests from permanent missions and United Nations organizations, including specialized agencies, as well as other requests for Secretariat departmental meetings, training seminars and events hosted by departments.

7. The changing nature of the deliberating process of intergovernmental organs has led to an increasing demand for medium-sized rooms for round tables, briefings, meetings of regional and other major groupings, extended bureaux, etc. Many such meetings have to be held in large or small rooms, although during periods of high volume, such as during special conferences and the regular or special sessions of the General Assembly, there is sometimes a shortage of these rooms as well. Holding a meeting in a larger than ideal room can be just as disadvantageous for the purposes of the meeting as holding it in a far too small room.

8. The rigidity of the seating arrangements in the existing rooms limits their utility and further complicates the assignment of appropriate rooms (both in size and in seating arrangement). This is especially troublesome in the case of high-profile meetings such as round tables attended by heads of State.

B. Future requirements

9. In the light of the foregoing, the Secretary-General continues to believe that three additional medium-sized rooms would make optimum use of the available space. In order to accommodate the wide range and variety of needs, one of the rooms should be able to seat 100 at table, in classroom style, and the other two up to 60. The latter rooms should be easily combinable, including their sound systems. Flexible seating is also essential in these two rooms, and would be desirable also in the third room.

III. Introduction of natural light

10. The new conference rooms will be bound on the south, west and a portion of the east by existing corridors on the first basement level (see annex). The corridor on the south side, which connects the Conference building and the General Assembly building, is a bottleneck for circulation in the first basement and is normally the location of conference exhibits and displays. For this reason, major exits and entrances to the new conference rooms should not be placed in this location. By contrast, the east and west corridors are underutilized and therefore could handle the additional load created by the introduction of the new conference rooms.

11. The existing basement structure is a concrete-encased steel frame with spans varying in length from 28 feet (8.5 metres) to 62 feet (19.2 metres), with areas densely occupied by columns and open, column-free space. The relocation of columns or major beams would be difficult and expensive, whereas the structure lends itself to being modified between framing members (including openings) without extensive shoring and reinforcing. The exterior wall can also be opened between columns without reinforcement.

12. Additionally, the existing floor of the broadcast facility is lower than the general floor elevation by 2.3 feet (0.7 metres). This offers the opportunity for higher ceilings in the new conference rooms and level access to the interpretation booths.

13. A security risk and threat assessment of the General Assembly and Conference buildings resulted in a recommendation to the effect that all openings in the structure of the building in this area facing east will require ballistic protection.

14. Two components can be combined to optimize the distribution of natural light. The first component is the introduction of openings in the existing structure to enable light to enter the conference rooms and the adjacent spaces. Both wall window openings and roof skylights were considered. The second component is the introduction of interior finishes and/or light diffusers inside the new conference rooms to control the distribution of the light.

15. *Windows*. Openings on the east wall of the facility would be facing the rose garden. These windows would provide a high level of natural light to the new conference rooms. Although for security reasons no conference rooms would open directly to the exterior, the east walls would be translucent, allowing light to enter. This light would be controlled by a passive (e.g., drapes, shades or blinds) or active (e.g., mechanical blinds) system.

16. *Skylights*. The extent to which skylights can be used to provide light in the new conference room area is limited by the layout and perimeter of the buildings above them. Approximately one third of the ceiling area is suitable for the introduction of skylights. Two options for skylights were studied, one in which they would be raised off the ground and the other a system of translucent horizontal paving panels.

17. The installation of either skylight alternative will require interior finishes that distribute and diffuse light throughout the rooms. This is particularly important because it is not possible to locate the skylights across the entire ceiling space. To promote an even distribution of light, either a system of reflectors or a ceiling system of baffles and filters would need to be installed to modulate the brightness of natural light to within the range of interior light.

18. Heat gain from added skylights and window walls would be considered in the design of the mechanical systems. It is not expected that this additional load would have a significant effect on the overall cooling or heating load in the space, and it therefore would not have any significant cost impact on mechanical systems. Skylights would be insulated and have energy-efficient coatings, as required by codes. The mechanical systems for this area would be independent from the rest of the building.

19. Care would be required to ensure that glare was minimized in the conference rooms. To control the light coming into a room, an array of measures would be necessary. The design would require such light control equipment as baffles, deflectors, filters and adjustable blinds. These features would be designed into the skylights themselves and into the general configuration and finishes of the rooms.

20. All new or modified wall and roof areas would be reinforced, connections would be designed, and glazing and skylights would be selected. Skylights would be fitted with diffusing glass so that there would be no direct views into the conference rooms. Windows opening to the conference rooms would be similarly protected.

21. The function of the rooms requires the ability to present information through a variety of media, many of which will require varying degrees of darkness. To that end, it is required that the light-control equipment be capable of blocking the light.

IV. Layout options for the conference rooms

22. In planning the layout for the new conference rooms, four criteria were used: (a) the requirements defined in paragraphs 9 to 13 above; (b) optimization of natural light for the conference and gathering spaces; (c) minimizing impact on pedestrian circulation flow; and (d) overall cost. Three options have been analysed as follows:

Option 1: lobby along east corridor

23. Although this option allows for the delegate spaces (the conference rooms, lounge and circulation areas) to be located in the area adjacent to the rose garden, where the best opportunities exist for the incorporation of windows, it locates the entry to the conference area at the connecting corridor between the General Assembly and Conference buildings (the "neck"), complicating the first basement circulation and limiting the addition of skylights to three of them in the larger conference room only.

Option 2: conference rooms rotated at an angle

24. This option locates the primary entries into the conference area from the east and west corridor, minimizing any potential circulation problems from the "neck" area. In addition, it aligns the conference rooms with the structure above, permitting the addition of nine skylights (covering approximately half of the two smaller conference rooms and all of the larger one). It reduces the area obstructed by the columns within the conference rooms and interpretation booths.

Option 3: lobby along west corridor

25. This option locates the conference rooms at the eastern edge of the space. It allows for the addition of 13 skylights (covering the entire area of each conference room) and eliminates any column obstructions. However, this location does not permit windows on the east wall. This scheme also differs from the other options in that it locates the entry, lounge and circulation areas along the west corridor.

26. All three options have the potential for the addition of skylights, to varying degrees. Window openings can be added in options 1 and 2. The additional cost of including windows along the east wall and translucent panels in the conference rooms would be $552,000. The cost of installing one raised and one flush-mounted skylight would be $210,000 and $83,000, respectively. The cost for each skylight includes all additional costs related to the interior finishes within each conference room.

Table
Additional costs of introducing the maximum practical amount of natural light into the conference rooms
(Millions of United States dollars)

Lighting alternatives	*Option 1*	*Option 2*	*Option 3*
Windows	0.5	0.5	Not possible
Skylights			
Flush	0.2	0.7	1.1
Raised	0.6	1.8	2.7
Total range (includes maximum number of skylights and windows)	**0.7-1.1**	1.2-2.3	1.1-2.7

27. Of the two skylight types, flush skylights are recommended. Flush skylights are visually less obtrusive and easier to harmonize with the existing architecture. They are also less costly than raised skylights.

28. Since the other costs of the various options are similar, the natural light alternatives presented are the only cost variable. Depending on the option and the method of diffusing the natural light, the costs for introducing natural light through flush skylights, with windows where feasible, range from $0.7 million to $1.2 million.

V. Conclusions

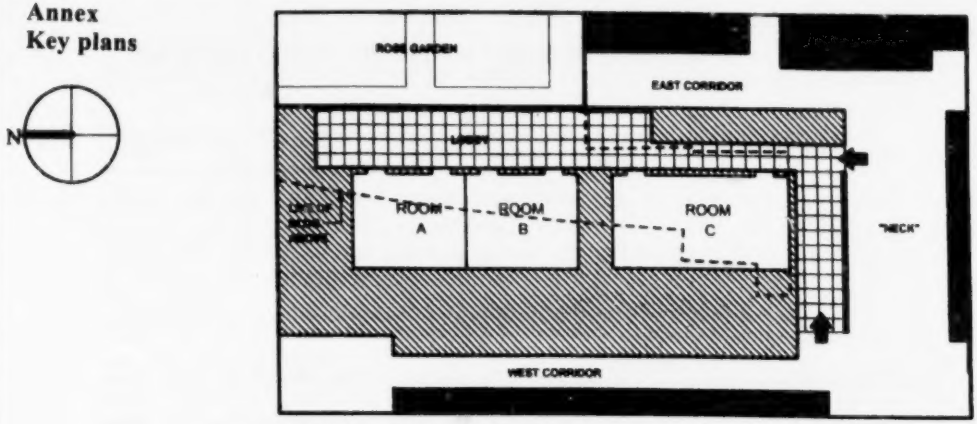
29. **The basis for the proposal to create three additional conference rooms and the specific requirements for each room have been re-examined. On the basis of recent demands and future trends, one larger conference room with a seating capacity of 100 delegates and two combinable smaller conference rooms with a seating capacity of 60 delegates each will be required in the future.**

30. **Natural light can be introduced into the new conference rooms through skylights or, in options 1 and 2, through windows. The introduction of natural light would increase the cost of the rooms by $0.7 million to $1.2 million, depending on the scheme selected.**

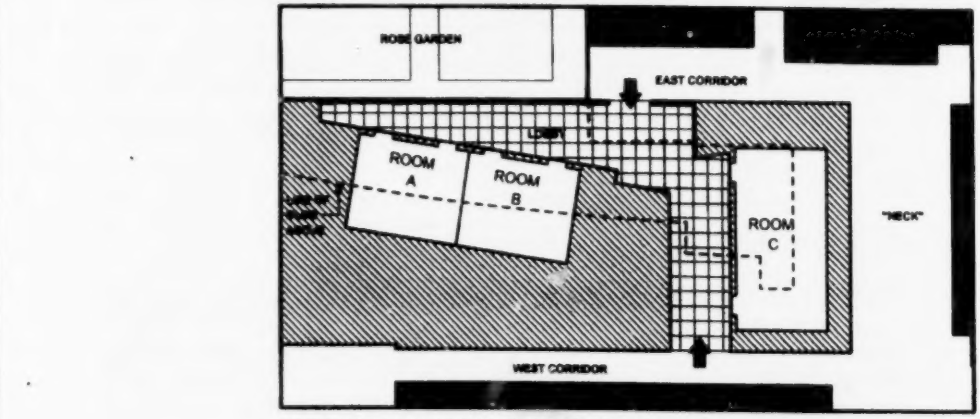
31. **Options 2 and 3 fully satisfy the basic criteria. These options will be pursued in the design development work of the capital master plan. During the confirmation phase of design development, it will be necessary to select a single option. The decision to include construction options to introduce natural light into the conference rooms will be subject to the overall cost of the refurbishment of the General Assembly building as a whole, while remaining within the budget at subsequent phases.**

32. **The General Assembly may wish to take note of the information contained in the present report and offer its views on the information herein so that they are reflected in the design development.**

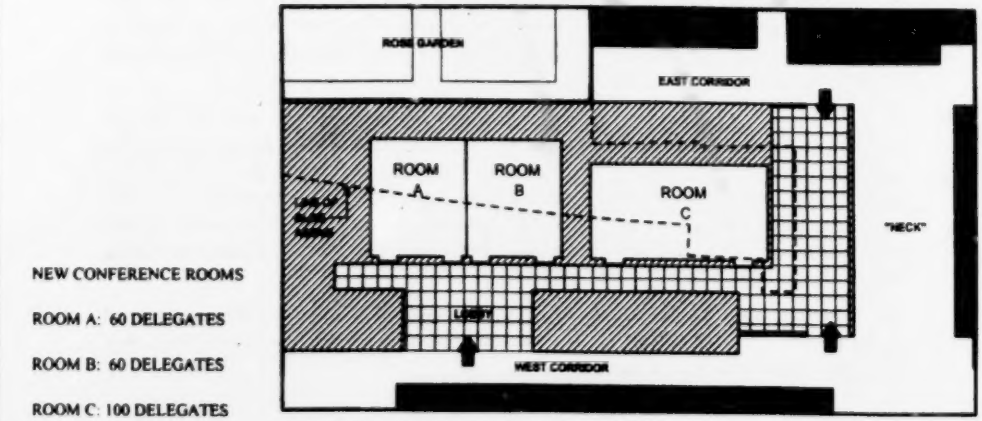
Annex
Key plans



OPTION 1: LOBBY ON EAST CORRIDOR



OPTION 2: CONFERENCE ROOMS ROTATED AT AN ANGLE



OPTION 3: LOBBY ON WEST CORRIDOR

NEW CONFERENCE ROOMS

ROOM A: 60 DELEGATES

ROOM B: 60 DELEGATES

ROOM C: 100 DELEGATES

United Nations A/58/557

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 83
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Letter dated 6 November 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Enclosed is a copy of the response of the Government of Israel to the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/58/13) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 83.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Permanent Representative

03-60295 (E) 131103

Annex to the letter dated 6 November 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Response of the Government of Israel to the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003[1]

1. Israel has examined with interest the most recent report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to the General Assembly for the last mandate year (July 2002-June 2003). Unfortunately, as has been the case in previous years and as was detailed extensively in Israel's response to last year's report (A/C.4/57/4, annex), little has changed in the Agency's lack of appreciation for the overall situation in the area and, specifically, for security constraints facing Israel. Indeed, any changes which have been seen in the Agency's position in regard to those security constraints have, ironically, been changes for the worse.

2. Israel appreciates and reaffirms its support for the humanitarian work being carried out by UNRWA, other international organizations and many non-governmental organizations. Israel continues to facilitate, to the best of its ability, the carrying out of the mandate of these organizations, including UNRWA, despite the unprecedented wave of terrorism and violence initiated by the Palestinian side. There is, however, little recognition by UNRWA in its report that the conditions under which it operates have been, and continue to be, determined by the continuing violence in the region. This violence necessitates self-defence actions, including military operations, in order to offer protection for innocent civilians from such heinous acts.

3. The dialogue of cooperation and interaction between UNRWA and Israel has, however, remained unaltered and in many ways enhanced since the outbreak of the current violence in September 2000. This dialogue is conducted through contacts on all levels, aimed at facilitating the efforts of UNRWA to fulfil its mandate. It is clear that in the extraordinary circumstances prevailing in the region, differences of opinion have arisen and will continue to arise in this ongoing dialogue. However, Israel's commitment to finding pragmatic and direct solutions to problems arising in the field remains strong and should continue to be the only basis of such cooperation in discussing the obligation to cooperate and facilitate UNRWA activities. Israel's experience with other organizations and agencies in the area has shown that an excellent cooperative relationship is possible and it is regrettable that UNRWA does not exploit this option fully.

4. The report extensively details the difficulties and impediments encountered owing to disagreements on the "scope or application of the consideration of military security to which this obligation has been subject". However, nowhere within the report does UNRWA acknowledge Israel's security constraints in the West Bank and Gaza and its need, on the basis of military necessity, to protect its citizens against a concerted policy of terror. Paragraph 4 of the report states that "[s]uicide bombings inside Israel continued, causing heavy loss of life". This is the only mention made of Israel's security dilemma as expressed in the conditions on the ground and decidedly

fails to capture the full scope of the situation in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Indeed, suicide bombings, which constitute a crime against humanity and are contrary to basic norms of international law and fundamental human values, have accounted for 411 of the nearly 900 Israeli fatalities since September 2000. They do not, however, encompass the entire range of lethal means instigated by Palestinian terrorists in an effort to kill and wound Israeli civilians and Israel Defense Forces (IDF) personnel.

5. Faced with this reality, the State of Israel is obliged to realize its right and duty to act in self-defence and to utilize the requisite military measures in accordance with the laws of armed conflict. Furthermore, United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), specifically obligate States to combat terrorism wherever it may be found. The report, surprisingly, fails to mention the obligatory nature of Israel's defensive measures.

6. The recognition of this necessity is embodied in the 1967 Comay-Michelmore Exchange of Letters between the Government of the State of Israel and UNRWA:

> "... [T]he Israel Government will facilitate the task of UNRWA to the best of its ability, subject only to regulations or arrangements which may be necessitated by considerations of military security."

This basic recognition by UNRWA of the security needs of Israel is, regrettably, not endorsed in the current report.

7. Bearing in mind these general remarks, Israel offers the following comments regarding several specific issues raised in the report.

8. At the outset, Israel wishes to express its deep concern over the admission, in paragraph 179 of the report, that UNRWA — a United Nations agency — submits, as a matter of standard procedure, importation documents to the offices of the Syrian governmental agency which serves as the "Boycott Office". This official body inspects imports for compliance with the Arab boycott against Israel, a clear violation of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the basic tenets of the World Trade Organization and international law. This complicity by a United Nations agency with the illegal boycott by a Member State is inconsistent with the principle of neutrality as well as a contravention of the principle of the sovereign equality of States, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and other basic norms of international law. The statement that UNRWA "should not be subjected to this requirement" is a gross understatement of the gravity of the matter. The United Nations cannot permit this situation to continue and anything less than a clear and aggressive opposition to this illegal policy should be unacceptable. Even more disturbing is the fact that Israel pointed out this situation last year, in its response to the last UNRWA report and in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, yet no steps have been taken to rectify the situation.

Politicization of UNRWA senior staff

9. In the current reporting period, there has been a disturbing trend of the publication of politically oriented articles in the international press by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA. It should be unacceptable that a senior official of the United Nations, tasked with performing a humanitarian function, express opinions which "take the side" of one party or another to the conflict. The Commissioner-General's articles in the *International Herald Tribune* on 23 June

2003, where he details "horrors" caused by Israeli policies without indicating the underlying reasons that necessitated the Israeli reaction to terror, or his statement in the *Svenska Dagdbladet* of 11 May 2003, stating that UNRWA "represents the inner dream of the Palestinians to return to the house and the village where the family has lived for hundreds of years", are merely two examples of this politicization.

10. Beyond undermining the structures established by the United Nations for the expression of opinions on specific situations, such articles in the press actually undermine the Organization's own credibility and standing. Such articles present contentious subjects in a clearly partisan and selective manner, which falls short of any accepted standard of impartiality and objectivity. While these articles seem intended to assist UNRWA in raising funds, fund-raising considerations should never justify sacrificing credibility and objectivity.

Terror and UNRWA

11. UNRWA is active in all the refugee camps in the Palestinian-controlled areas, in the spheres of education, health and welfare. The Agency employs 22,000 workers, most of whom are Palestinian residents in the West Bank and Gaza. Terrorist organizations use and exploit UNRWA installations as hideouts and places of refuge. While Israel recognizes that UNRWA is not responsible for security in refugee camps, it does expect the organization to draw greater attention to the violent actions taking place there. These actions by armed elements clearly endanger the Palestinians, including children in schools and patients in hospitals. Some local members of Agency staff have assisted or closed their eyes to terrorists seeking refuge at these sites and, in doing so, endanger those depending upon genuine UNRWA services and assistance, while abusing their positions to the detriment of the needy population.

12. Despite the clear responsibility of the Palestinian leadership to combat terrorism and violence, no such action has taken place. In such an environment, Israel has had no choice left but to act to protect its citizens. One such action, necessitated by these circumstances, was the entry of IDF personnel on a number of occasions into Palestinian-controlled areas to arrest known terrorists in the areas of Ramallah and Qalqilya. Fugitives were found hiding in UNRWA schools and clinics. Moreover, many of the youth centres operated by UNRWA in the refugee camps have been used as meeting places by terrorists. For example, an UNRWA youth centre in the Jebalia refugee camp has been used as a meeting place of Fatah Tanzim members. An official office of the Tanzim organization was opened in the Al-Aroub refugee camp, near Hebron, in a building belonging to UNRWA. Following the deaths of Fatah Tanzim terror activists, the Fatah has developed a tradition of holding memorial meetings in the UNRWA club, which is located in the Al-Ascar refugee camp in Nablus. They bring the body of the deceased to the club and hold a rally in his honour.

13. UNRWA has, unfortunately, turned a blind eye to Palestinian terrorist activity occurring in its vicinity in contravention of the principles established in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Similar principles regarding actions of United Nations organizations acting within refugee camps were detailed in Security Council resolution 1296 (2000). While the latter resolution dealt specifically with camps in Africa, the clear intent of the resolution was for representatives of the United

Nations to report and act against such armed elements who endanger the lives of the refugees living within the camps.

14. UNRWA facilities have been used for terrorist training and armed operations. Privileges granted to UNRWA workers, such as VIP documents to facilitate movement through checkpoints and the reputation and immunities of UNRWA vehicles have been exploited for the purposes of carrying out terrorist attacks. A number of UNRWA employees were arrested and indicted by Israel for allegedly abusing such United Nations property and privileges for terrorism. These threats receive little or no mention in the current report. Annex I details a number of situations in which UNRWA installations and property have been used for terrorist purposes.

15. In elections held by the UNRWA Area Staff Association during June 2003, candidates representing the Hamas terrorist organization won 23 of the 27 seats. It is inconceivable that an organization unifying the United Nations employees be allowed by the United Nations to openly identify as a terrorist organization.

16. Israeli security personnel have encountered several incidents during the past two years in which Palestinian terrorists have used ambulances bearing international protective symbols, such as the Red Crescent, in an attempt to smuggle weapons, munitions and armed militants, including suicide bombers. These gross violations of basic norms of international humanitarian law oblige IDF forces to conduct inspections of ambulances and United Nations and diplomatic vehicles. Last week's heinous terrorist attack in Baghdad upon the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by a Red Crescent ambulance loaded with explosives highlights this concern. This situation has been conveyed to UNRWA on several occasions, however a very limited willingness to understand these concerns exists.

17. Particularly serious is the case of Nidal Abd El Fatah Abdallah Nazal, a Hamas activist from Qalqilya, who worked as an UNRWA ambulance driver before being arrested by Israel. Mr. Nazal stated that he used the ambulance to ferry arms to terrorists and exploited the freedom of movement he enjoyed as an UNRWA ambulance driver to pass on messages between the Hamas operatives of various towns.

18. Nahed Rashid Ahmad Attallah, an UNRWA employee in Gaza, was responsible for the distribution of assistance to refugees. Mr. Attallah admitted that he maintains ties with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Popular Resistance and Fatah in Gaza. Mr. Attallah disclosed that between 1990 and 1993, in the course of his work with UNRWA, he served these terrorist organizations, providing assistance to families of wanted terrorists. Mr. Attallah also disclosed that during the months of June and July 2002, he used his UNRWA vehicle to transport armed operatives of the Popular Resistance who were travelling to carry out a shooting attack against IDF at the Karni terminal and a rocket attack against settlements in northern Gaza. On another occasion, Mr. Attallah used the official UNRWA car to transport an explosive charge weighing 12 kilograms to Amer Karmout, another operative of the Popular Resistance. Mr. Attallah admitted that **he used the UNRWA vehicle to transport the terrorists, because IDF does not search United Nations vehicles and that he would therefore be able to travel freely on the roads**. Israel has taken measures to ease the humanitarian situation, in

an effort to protect human rights, yet terrorist operatives and organizations wantonly exploit the humanitarian policy to carry out attacks, as shown above.

19. UNRWA workers have been personally implicated in terrorist activity. Over the last two years, a number of UNRWA employees have been indicted — and a number convicted — of terrorism. It is therefore apparent that Agency infrastructure, vehicles and resources have been abused for terrorist purposes.

20. It is difficult to comprehend why, as part of its declared policy, UNRWA does not vet candidates or check their background, in coordination with the Israeli or other authorities, prior to their employment in the Agency, in contrast with the practices of other international governmental organizations. This policy enables workers to exploit their workplace for terrorist purposes, threatening Palestinians and Israelis alike, under the guise of international humanitarian activity.

Specific comments regarding the report

21. Beyond these general comments, attention should be drawn to a number of specific sections of the report. It should be noted, however, that a large number of the difficulties raised in the report (such as those in paragraphs 9 through 11) derive from the basic lack of consideration for Israeli security concerns, as mentioned at the beginning of this response.

(a) *Paragraph 12*. Israel finds it disturbing that the report ignores significant efforts made towards enhancing coordination in the reporting period, especially the implementation of a system of liaison officers in the West Bank whose specific function is to facilitate the activities of humanitarian organizations. These liaison officers — one in each of the districts in the West Bank — were instituted as a direct result of the lessons learned concerning coordination of humanitarian assistance since the outbreak of violence in September 2000. Their sole function, around the clock, is to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations providing assistance to the civilian population;

(b) *Paragraph 139* speaks of only one employee indicted in the reporting period. As evidenced in the annex, this is incorrect;

(c) *Paragraphs 140-142*. UNRWA complains that it is not given notice of the arrest or detention of its employees. This is accurate. Nevertheless, it must be noted:

(i) Not every UNRWA employee makes his or her connection to the Agency known at the time of arrest, so the fact is not always known by the authorities;

(ii) Israel is under no obligation to notify an employer concerning the arrest of employees. Israel does, however, notify ICRC as to arrested individuals, as required by its agreement with ICRC, and prisoners are permitted visits by their attorney and family members;

(d) *Paragraphs 144-149* give the impression that the security measures taken by Israel have in some way been implemented as a measure against UNRWA. There is no recognition that these are general measures necessitated by the security situation on the ground. Indeed, wherever possible, UNRWA staff, vehicles and property enjoy far-ranging privileges which constitute a considered departure from Israeli security policy in order to make every effort to facilitate the activities of UNRWA;

(e) *Paragraph 162.* Israel finds the use of the term "unauthorized or improper purposes", describing the abuse of UNRWA installations, as misleading. Terror should be labelled as terror;

(f) *Paragraphs 163-168.* The circumstances or background of terrorism or violence which led to Israeli responses are significantly absent from these paragraphs. Israel has implemented strict procedures to insure the immunity of United Nations installations and authorization at the highest level is required before a military unit may act in such areas. Similarly, procedures for use of live fire in the direction of such installations are well established. It would be appropriate for UNRWA to offer the full context of incidents in order to understand the cause and effect of Palestinian terrorism;

(g) *Paragraph 179.* Despite significant contacts over the last few years, UNRWA has not complied with Israeli legislation in regard to automobile insurance. This legislation is not a "restrictive procedure", rather it is civil law meant to protect citizens travelling on roads in Israel. It is unclear why UNRWA alone among international organizations in the area is unable to comply with this public interest legislation. Furthermore, the juxtaposition of this failure on the part of UNRWA, together with the matter of the Arab boycott in Syria, is clearly inappropriate.

Summary

22. Israeli officials, from the ministerial level down, have been continuously available to meet and coordinate matters with UNRWA officials regarding both general and practical issues arising out of UNRWA operations. For example, Israeli coordination officials continuously facilitate the movements of patients in need of urgent or chronic medical treatment to hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in Israel, the movement of medical personnel and ambulances and the replenishing of vital medical equipment and supplies. Israel remains committed to such coordination even in times of increased security alert and widespread military activity, which can impose great difficulties on such coordination efforts.

23. Israel remains fully committed to its obligations to facilitate the humanitarian activities of UNRWA and will continue to explore pragmatic solutions to facilitate such activity. Israel remains hopeful that UNRWA will seek ways to operate within the terms of its mandate so as to continue its humanitarian mission, with due regard and sensitivity to the difficult security situation on the ground. The Government of the State of Israel welcomes the humanitarian assistance granted by UNRWA to the Palestinian population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and expects due consideration on the part of the Agency of Israel's security constraints.

UNRWA employees involved in violence and terror

At least 16 Palestinian employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East are currently in custody. Of this group, there are some who have been convicted and others who are under indictment. The alleged crimes include involvement in a variety of serious security-related crimes, including membership in terrorist organizations, armed attacks against Israeli targets, possession of illegal firearms and transfer of weapons and chemicals for the manufacture of bombs. One of the indictments alleges the use of UNRWA documentation and vehicles in carrying out the crimes. The following are details regarding six of the central cases which have been decided or are currently in legal process. As already noted, there are additional Palestinian employees of UNRWA in custody.

(a) *Halad Salama Muhamad Gondi* (ID Number 945575868). Convicted by the Military Court in Bet El (File 41922/01) for possession of explosives, carrying out a shooting attack aimed at a public bus and throwing Molotov cocktails at a public bus. On 27 May 2003, was sentenced to 7.5 years in prison;

(b) *Jamal Muhamad Ali Shehada*, also known as "Abu Jihad" (ID Number 934980640). Convicted by the Military Court in Judea (File 1154/02) for membership in the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terrorist organization and possession of materials used for explosives. Held senior position in the organization as a member of the governing board in Bethlehem. On 11 August 2003 sentenced to 2.5 years in prison. Note: the court noted that in determining the relatively light sentence, it gave significant weight to the fact that Mr. Shehada's health is in serious condition and that he is suffering from cancer;

(c) *Amar Muhamad Ata Ata'iya* (ID Number 91345819). Currently under indictment at the Military Court in Bet El (File 855/02) for membership in the armed wing of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terrorist organization and possession of arms, military exercises without a permit and conspiracy to plant explosives;

(d) *Iyad Elias Hasin Raviya* (ID Number 901413476). Currently under indictment at the Military Court in Bet El (File 870/02) for membership in the Hamas terrorist organization and its student wing, "El-cultla el-Islamia", carrying out operations on behalf of Hamas and holding an official position in "El-cultla el-Islamia";

(e) *Muhamad Halil Jemaya Atoya* (ID Number 902922707). Currently under indictment at the Military Court in Judea for membership in the armed wing of the Hamas terrorist organization, possession of a firearm and assisting in the transfer of chemicals which are used to make weapons to a known bomb maker;

(f) *Nahed Attallah*. A senior UNRWA employee currently under indictment at the Military Court in Erez for membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist organization, conspiracy for the transfer of military materiel, abetting attempted homicide, committing acts on behalf of an illegal organization (PFLP) and possession of firearms. It is alleged that these acts were carried out while using identification issued by UNRWA and UNRWA vehicles.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/58/13).

United Nations A/58/558

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 120
Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report provides an estimate of the anticipated final level of expenditures for the biennium 2002-2003, taking into account changes in parameters for inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/57/616), which was reviewed by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and which formed the basis for the revised appropriation and estimate of income for the biennium.

The revised requirements under the expenditure sections amount to $2,953.9 million, an increase of $62.8 million. The revised estimate under income sections amounts to $427.6 million, an increase of $13.2 million.

* The present report is being issued as scheduled to reflect the latest available data.

03-60396 (E) 201103

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 is to provide an estimate of the anticipated final level of expenditures and income for the biennium. The estimate is based on actual expenditures for the first 20 months of the biennium, projected requirements for the last 4 months, changes in inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments as compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/57/616), which was reviewed by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and which formed the basis for the revised appropriation and estimate of income for the biennium 2002-2003. The estimates proposed in the present report represent a net increase of $49.6 million compared with the revised appropriation and estimate of income approved by the Assembly in its resolutions 57/293 A to C of 20 December 2002 and 57/311 of 18 June 2003, as shown in table 1.

Table 1
Actual expenditure and income for the biennium 2002-2003
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Revised appropriation	*Present report*	*Increase (decrease)*	*Percentage*
Expenditure	2 891.1	2 953.9	62.8	2.2
Income	414.4	427.6	13.2	3.2
Net	2 476.7	2 526.3	49.6	2.0

2. The components of the net additional requirement of $49.6 million are set out in table 2.

Table 2
Components of the additional requirement
(Millions of United States dollars (rounded))

1.	Increases	
	Changes in exchange rates	59.1
	Changes in inflation	7.7
	Commitments entered into under the provisions of resolution 56/256 of 24 December 2001 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and in respect of the requirements for conference servicing and support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee	19.7
	Total	**86.5**
2.	Reductions	
	Variations in post costs and adjustments to other objects of expenditure, based on actual anticipated requirements	(23.7)
	Increase in income	(13.2)
	Total	**(36.9)**
	Net increase	**49.6**

3. The accompanying schedules, listed below, provide additional information on changes in requirements and revised budget assumptions, such as rates of exchange and cost of living:

Schedule 1 Summary of projected expenditures by budget section and main determining factor

Schedule 2 Summary of projected expenditures by object of expenditure and main determining factor

Schedule 3 Summary of projected expenditures for each budget section by object of expenditure and main determining factor

Schedule 4 Rates of exchange relative to the United States dollar and inflation by duty station

Schedule 5 United Nations operational rates of exchange relative to the United States dollar for 2003

Schedule 6 Post adjustment multipliers for 2003 applicable to staff in the Professional category and above

Schedule 7 Changes in General Service salaries in local currency terms

Schedule 8 Average vacancy rates by budget section

4. Additional information on the implementation of measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises and on the United Nations Postal Administration will be issued separately as addenda to the present report.

II. Expenditure sections

5. The overall changes in estimates under the expenditure sections of the budget are summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Summary of changes under expenditure sections
(Millions of United States dollars)

2002-2003 revised appropriation	*Exchange rates*	*Inflation*	*Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs*	*Other changes*	*Revised estimate*
2 891.1	**59.1**	**7.7**	**19.7**	**(23.7)**	**2 953.9**

A. Rates of exchange and inflation

(Increase of $66.8 million)

6. The increase in requirements in this category is attributable to the generally unfavourable rates of exchange of the United States dollar in relation to a number of other currencies ($59.1 million) and to inflationary increases ($7.7 million). Additional requirements due to exchange rate movements arise across all duty stations except Addis Ababa, Mexico and Port of Spain, where the rates of exchange

moved in a favourable direction and partially offset the additional requirements elsewhere. The distribution of the $66.8 million increase due to exchange rate and inflation changes is shown, by duty station, in table 4.

Table 4
Increases and decreases in estimates due to changes in exchange rates and inflation, by duty station
(Millions of United States dollars)

Duty station	*Exchange rate*	*Inflation*	*Total*
New York	-	9.0	9.0
Geneva	44.5	(6.6)	37.9
Vienna	8.6	-	8.6
The Hague	1.7	0.3	2.0
Bangkok	1.1	1.5	2.6
Santiago	1.3	(0.7)	0.6
Addis Ababa	(0.1)	3.0	2.9
Nairobi	0.6	0.8	1.4
Other	1.4	0.4	1.8
Total[a]	**59.1**	**7.7**	**66.8**

[a] Rounded.

7. In estimating the effect of exchange rate changes experienced in 2003, the realized exchange rates from January to October 2003, with the October rate applied to November and December, have been used in the present performance report. Details of the budgeted and realized rates of exchange for all duty stations may be found in schedules 4 and 5.

8. The increase of $59.1 million in respect of exchange rate fluctuations reflects the net impact of additional requirements ($59.6 million) arising at a number of duty stations, partially offset by reduced requirements ($0.5 million) at Addis Ababa, Mexico and Port of Spain. It may be recalled that in the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/57/616), it was reported that a significant weakening in the exchange rate of the United States dollar in relation to other major currencies had been experienced during 2002. Consistent with approved methodology, in calculating the revised appropriation for 2003, the average 2002 rates of exchange of the Swiss franc and the euro against the dollar were used rather than the rate in effect at the time, which provided the lowest estimates. However, the trend during 2003 in respect of those currencies has continued downward. Notably, whereas a rate of SwF 1.575 to the dollar was assumed in the revised appropriations, the average rate calculated for 2003, based on actual experience through October 2003 with the October rate applied to November and December, is SwF 1.359 to the dollar, representing a variance of 13.7 per cent. With regard to the euro, the average for 2003 is 0.901 to the dollar, compared with 1.073 assumed in the revised appropriations, a variance of 16.0 per cent. Additional requirements as a result of those changes with respect to the Swiss franc and the euro amount to $44.5 million and $10.3 million respectively. Similar weakening of the exchange rate of the dollar

to the Chilean peso and the Thai baht result in requirements of $1.3 million and $1.1 million respectively.

9. Figures 1 and 2 depict the performance of the Swiss franc and the euro against the United States dollar based on actual monthly rates for January to October 2003 and projected for November and December 2003.

Figure 1
Performance of the Swiss franc against the United States dollar

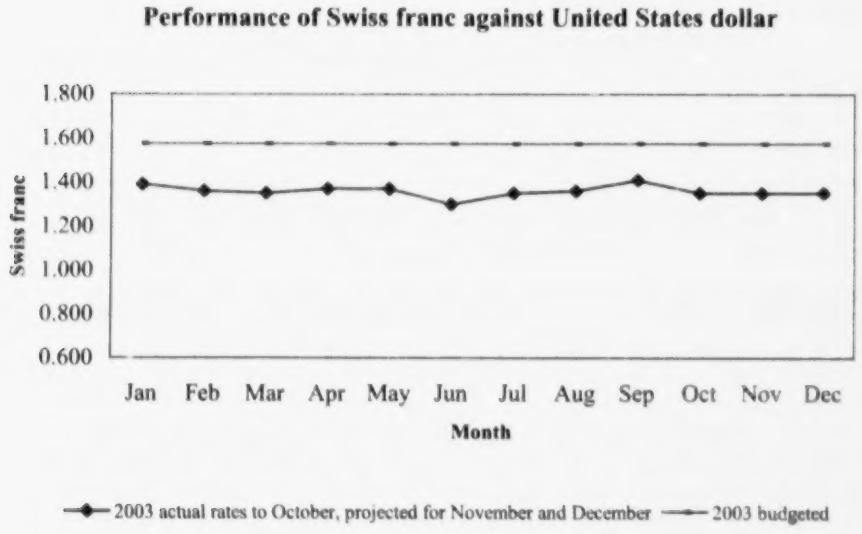
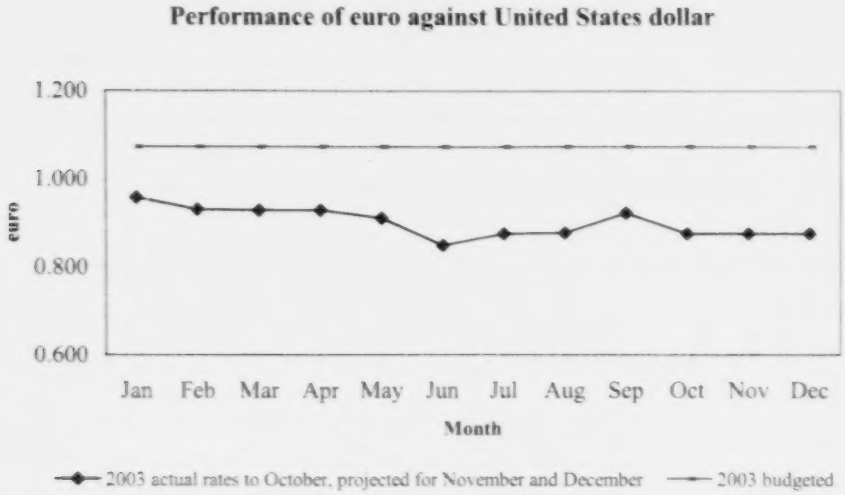


Figure 2
Performance of the euro against the United States dollar



10. With regard to inflation, the adjustments are based on the latest information available on consumer price indices as well as adjustments resulting from differences in actual post adjustment indices for staff in the Professional category and above and actual cost-of-living adjustments of salary scales for staff in the General Service and related categories compared with the assumptions made in the revised appropriations.

11. The estimated additional requirement of $7.7 million for inflation is attributable to the increases in Professional salaries ($0.4 million), General Service salaries ($2.3 million) and non-post objects of expenditure ($5.6 million), partially offset by a decrease in staff assessment ($0.6 million). Changes in Professional staff costs result from the post adjustment multipliers promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission in 2003. These adjustments include new multipliers for Addis Ababa and New York effective May and September 2003 respectively. In the case of General Service staff costs, the cost-of-living adjustments implemented in 2003 are higher than anticipated for a number of duty stations, and in some cases are effective retroactively to 2002. A summary of the increases and decreases by duty station in post-related expenditures due to inflation, including staff assessment, are shown in table 5 below. Further details may be found in schedule 6, which contains information on the evolution of post adjustment indices by duty station and a comparison of the projected and actual indices, and schedule 7, which provides information by duty station on cost-of-living increases for staff in the General Service and related categories.

Table 5
Post-related increases and decreases in expenditures due to inflation, by duty station
(Millions of United States dollars)

Duty station	*Increase/(decrease)*
New York	4.7
Geneva	(6.2)
Bangkok	1.5
Santiago	(0.8)
Mexico City	0.4
Addis Ababa	1.6
Nairobi	0.6
Beirut	0.3
Others	–
Total	**2.1**

12. Regarding the revised inflation rates for objects of expenditure other than posts, the realized rates for 2003 reflect only slight variations at the majority of duty stations. Adjustments are required for non-post inflationary pressures at Addis Ababa ($1.4 million) as well as New York ($4.3 million). New York non-post inflation relates largely to prevailing market conditions in the insurance industry, resulting in increases for after-service health insurance premiums ($0.7 million), general insurance ($2.8 million) and the United Nations share of inter-organizational security provisions for the malicious acts insurance policy ($0.2 million). Adjustments for non-post inflation also take into account increased costs related to contractual provisions for language teachers in the Office of Human Resources Management. The net effect of inflation on non-post items is an increase of $5.6 million across all duty stations. Schedule 4 contains details of the revised inflation rates by duty station for objects of expenditure other than posts.

B. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs

(Increase of $19.7 million)

13. Information related to the requirements for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs is set out below. With regard to resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive sessions of 2003, additional requirements arising in 2003 are to be absorbed through the use of existing staff and the redeployment of resources.

1. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses

14. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 56/256 of 24 December 2001, the Secretary-General is authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to enter into commitments

to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, provided that the concurrence of the Committee shall not be necessary for such commitments, not exceeding $8 million in any one year, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security; such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by a number of situations in the Court as prescribed in paragraph 1 (b) of the resolution; and such commitments, not exceeding $500,000, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for inter-organizational security measures.

15. Under the provision of the resolution, commitments in the amount of $14,559,300 have been entered into, as follows:

(a) Commitments certified by the Secretary-General as relating to the maintenance of peace and security ($3,335,200);

(b) Commitments concurred in by the Advisory Committee in respect of decisions of the Security Council ($10,300,800);

(c) Commitments certified by the President of the International Court of Justice as relating to unforeseen expenses in respect of the Court ($923,300).

16. These expenses relate to budget sections 1, 3, 7 and 32 as follows:

(a) Commitments certified by the Secretary-General as relating to the maintenance of peace and security:

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination ($216,500)	
Ad hoc planning group on Iraq	$216,500
Section 3. Political affairs ($3,118,700)	
Activities related to the inter-Congolese dialogue (S/PRST/2002/27)	$230,500
Technical assessment mission to Côte d'Ivoire	$302,400
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire (Security Council resolution 1464 (2003))	$1,691,900
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq/ United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (Security Council resolution 1483 (2003))	$600,000
Security Council mission to Afghanistan (S/2003/930)	$293,900
Total	**$3,335,200**

(b) Commitments concurred in by the Advisory Committee in respect of decisions of the Security Council:

Section 3. Political affairs ($9,393,000)	
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (Security Council resolution 1471 (2003))	$7,977,300
United Nations Mission in Angola	($7,977,300)

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq/United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (Security Council resolution 1483 (2003))	$9,033,000
Travel of Security Council Committee established by Security Council resolution 751 (1992) in accordance with Council resolution 1474 (2003)	$360,000

Section 32. Staff assessment ($907,800)

Staff assessment relating to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq/United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq, to be offset by corresponding income under income section 1, Income from staff assessment	$907,800
Total	**$10,300,800**

(c) Certified by the President of the International Court of Justice as relating to unforeseen expenses relating to the Court:

Section 7. International Court of Justice ($923,300)

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) of General Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2002-2003 and in accordance with the Statute of the International Court of Justice, additional requirements arose in 2003 with respect to the payment of pensions of retiring judges, fees and travel costs of ad hoc judges and the removal and installation of members of the Court, as follows:

Designation of ad hoc judges

Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina versus Yugoslavia)	$81,900
Land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon versus Nigeria; Equatorial Guinea intervening)	$18,700
Sovereignty over Pulau Ligitan and Pulau Sipadan (Indonesia/Malaysia)	$56,000
Case concerning criminal proceeding in France (Democratic Republic of the Congo versus France)	$15,300
Case concerning oil platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran versus United States of America)	$23,000
Land island and maritime frontier dispute (El Salvador versus Honduras)	$55,000
Ad hoc judges (Congo/Uganda/Mexico/United States)	$66,000

Pensions, travel and removal expenses of retiring judges and installation grants	
Expenses certified by the President of the International Court of Justice for these purposes consist of commitments amounting to $410,000 under the terms of paragraph 1 (b) (iv) of resolution 56/256 and requirements beyond the maximum provision set out in that paragraph, amounting to an additional $197,400 included in the present report for approval by the General Assembly	$607,400
Total	**$923,300**

2. Decisions of policy-making organs

17. By its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $6,896,100 to support the meeting requirements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 March 2003 in the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 as follows: $6,531,900 under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and $364,200 under section 27D, Office of Central Support Services. It also noted the continued unpredictability of the service requirements for the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the scope for absorption of some or all of the costs related to the servicing of the Committee.

18. The Security Council, at its 4734th meeting, on 4 April 2003, invited the Counter-Terrorism Committee to pursue its agenda as set out in the work programme for its seventh 90-day period (April to June 2003) (S/2003/387, annex), invited the Committee to continue reporting on its activities at regular intervals and expressed its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2003 (S/PRST/2003/3). On 15 July 2003, the Committee submitted its work programme for the eighth 90-day period (July to September 2003) (S/2003/710, annex), and on 14 October 2003 its work programme for the ninth 90-day period (October to December 2003) (S/2003/995, annex). The Security Council, at its 4845th meeting, on 16 October, confirmed the continuation of the current arrangements for the Bureau of the Committee for a further six months (to the end of March 2004) and invited the Committee to pursue its agenda as set out in the work programme for the ninth 90-day period (S/PRST/2003/17).

19. The actual conference-servicing workload with respect to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for 2002 and the first nine months of 2003, and the projected workload for the last three months of 2003, are detailed below:

	Number of			
Period	*Meetings held*	*Reports and other documents translated*	*Pages translated*	*Meetings with summary records*
January-December 2002	100	496	5 006	47
January 2003	7	44	102	3
February 2003	13	57	204	4
March 2003	10	52	333	4
April 2003	8	101	185	3

Period	Number of			
	Meetings held	*Reports and other documents translated*	*Pages translated*	*Meetings with summary records*
May 2003	10	55	305	5
June 2003	6	43	203	3
July 2003	12	53	201	5
August 2003	1	21	185	0
September 2003	5	36	195	2
Total actual	**172**	**958**	**6 919**	**76**
Projected October-December 2003	24	156	636	10
Total projected	**196**	**1 114**	**7 555**	**86**

20. Based on the actual conference-servicing workload for the first 21 months of the biennium 2002-2003 and the projected workload for the remaining three months using the average monthly workload for the first nine months of 2003, it is estimated that the total conference-servicing requirements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for 2002-2003 would amount to $12,425,900. The related requirements for support services would amount to $587,700.

21. The current level of the budget of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management is able to absorb some $1.1 million of the above-mentioned conference-servicing costs. However, the related support costs cannot be accommodated within the current budget level of the Office of Central Support Services.

22. Given the absorption capacity of current budget levels, and taking into account the amounts that have already been appropriated in the current biennium by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/292 (i.e., $6,531,900 for conference-servicing and $364,200 for support services) for the meeting requirements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, an additional appropriation of $5,094,100 is required to cover the balance of the requirements for 2002-2003, broken down as follows:

Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	$4 794 000
Section 27D. Office of Central Support Services	223 600
Section 32. Staff assessment	76 500
Total	**$5 094 100**

C. Post incumbency and other changes

(Decrease of $23.7 million)

23. Schedule 2 provides details of post incumbency and other changes by object of expenditure. Included under this heading are: (a) the difference between realized vacancy rates and those assumed in the revised appropriations; (b) differences between actual average salary and common staff costs compared with the standards included in the revised appropriations; and (c) adjustments to objects of expenditure

other than posts based on actual and anticipated requirements to the end of the biennium.

24. Total changes under this heading amount to a net decrease of $23.7 million, resulting from reduced requirements of $26.1 million for post-related objects of expenditure and $12.0 million for non-post objects, partially offset by additional requirements of $14.4 million for staff assessment.

25. As shown in schedule 8, the average vacancy rate for staff in the Professional category has tightened to 6.2 per cent in 2003 from the previous realized average of 7.4 per cent in 2002. Conversely, the average vacancy rate for staff in the General Service category has loosened to 3.4 per cent in 2003 from the previous realized average of 2.8 per cent in 2002.

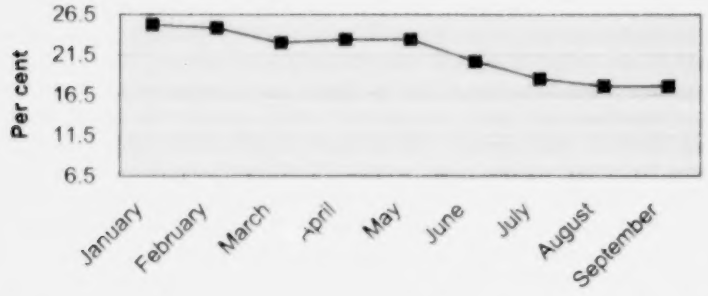
26. A comparison of budgeted vacancy rates with realized rates for 2003 indicates similar mixed trends. While the realized rate of 6.2 per cent for the Professional category is lower than the approved budgeted rate of 6.5 per cent, the realized rate of 3.4 per cent for the General Service category is higher than the approved budgeted rate of 3.1 per cent. Furthermore, in a number of sections new posts were approved in 2002-2003 with budgeted vacancy rates of 50 per cent and 35 per cent in respect of Professional and General Service posts, which had a consequential effect on the average budgeted vacancy rates for those sections.

27. There are a limited number of programmes with exceptionally high vacancy rates; for the most part these are small, and each has a low authorized post base in which a small number of vacancies generates a vacancy rate in excess of the budgeted level. For example, 4 vacant Professional posts out of an authorized number of 15 in section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, would generate a vacancy rate of 26.7 per cent. Similarly under section 9A, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, 2 vacant Professional posts against an authorized staffing table of 9 posts would lead to a vacancy rate of 22.2 per cent. This also applies to section 10, Africa: New Agenda for Development, where 2 vacant Professional posts against an authorized staffing table of 14 would lead to a vacancy rate of 14.3 per cent.

28. In those few larger programmes with vacancy rates above budgeted levels, attention is being given to addressing the issue. The related budget sections include 5, Peacekeeping operations, 16, Economic and social development in Africa, 19, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 22, Human rights, with average Professional vacancy rates for 1 January to 30 September 2003 of 9.8, 21.6, 8.5 and 10.4 per cent respectively. The variation between the budgeted and realized vacancy rates for those sections is attributable to a number of factors, including but not limited to delays in recruitment, appointment and/or promotion; separations; and temporary placement of staff against posts at a higher level. Efforts continue to be made across the Organization to address the overall issue under the auspices of human resources management reform. With respect to section 16, for which the vacancy rate situation is the most critical, the impact of those efforts in respect of the Professional category for the period from 1 January to 30 September 2003 is reflected in figure 3 below.

Figure 3

Professional vacancy rates under section 16, Economic and social development in Africa, for the period from 1 January to 30 September 2003



29. Savings related to posts, except in sections where actual vacancy rates exceed budgeted rates, are attributable to differences between actual average salary and common staff costs compared with the standards included in the revised appropriations as well as the temporary incumbency of posts by staff at lower grade levels than budgeted pending recruitment, and the temporary replacement of staff on mission assignment, also often at a level lower than that of the relevant post.

30. With regard to changes in objects of expenditure other than posts, as indicated in schedule 2, a net increase of $2.4 million is anticipated, reflecting the effect of decreases under other staff costs, non-staff compensation, consultants and experts, travel, contractual services, hospitality, supplies and materials, improvement of premises and grants and contributions amounting to $18.0 million, offset by additional requirements amounting to $20.4 million under general operating expenses, furniture and equipment and other.

31. The net decrease under other staff costs ($4.2 million) relates largely to section 3, Political affairs, and is due to the bombing of the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in Baghdad on 19 August 2003, the closure of the United Nations Mission in Angola in mid-2003 and delays and difficulties in identifying and recruiting qualified staff for the United Nations Mission in Burundi and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. Savings under this object of expenditure also result under section 30, Special expenses, in respect of changes in after-service health insurance membership in Geneva and decreased requirements in Vienna. Partially offsetting increases are reflected under sections 5, Peacekeeping operations, 26, Public information, and 27D, Office of Central Support Services. Additional requirements under section 5 relate largely to daily mission subsistence allowance, particularly in respect of changes in the distribution of military observers at various locations during the period. Additional requirements under section 26 relate the preparation and design of a training course for public information officers on rapid deployment skills for field missions, the provision of news and media coverage of General Assembly and Security Council meetings and strengthening the language capacity of the Web-site Section. Under section 27D, increased overtime was experienced in connection with enhanced security coverage at Headquarters.

32. The net reduction of $65,300 under non-staff compensation relates to lower requirements for retirement allowances for former Secretaries-General, partially offset by a slight increase in the compensation and entitlement requirements of the judges of the International Court of Justice. Hospitality requirements, reflecting a reduction of $0.1 million, are also lower than anticipated.

33. The net decrease for consultants and experts ($0.9 million) is the result of adjustments in the usage of outside expertise under a number of sections. Under section 3, some underutilization of the provision for consultants for the Counter-Terrorism Committee has been experienced owing to the decreased need for consultancy services and lower remuneration levels than budgeted. Reduced requirements for ad hoc experts under section 15, International drug control, are the result of fewer than anticipated expert group meetings as well as some self-financing of experts. These reductions are partly offset by increased requirements for the preparation of studies and reports on specific issues under sections 9, Economic and social affairs, and 19, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the preparation of individual country profiles under section 20, Economic and social development in Western Asia.

34. The net reduction under travel of $55,800 pertains largely to the net impact of savings realized for a number of policy-making organs under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination, offset in part by increased requirements in respect of travel of military observers in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan during the period.

35. The reduced requirements of $4.9 million under contractual services reflect adjustments in a number of sections. Lower requirements under section 27C, Office of Human Resources Management, result from a reduction in advertising costs with the implementation of the Web-based Galaxy vacancy system and reduced training-related costs during the period. Requirements under section 27D, Office of Central Support Services, reflect a reduction with respect to proprietary software and systems design, as well as in contractual engineering due to the postponement of activities following the adjustment of budgeted provisions effected under paragraph 70 of resolution 56/253 of 24 December 2001. These decreases are partly offset by additional requirements for conference sound services and television engineers necessary to accommodate the approved programme of meetings. Under section 27E, Administration Geneva, a decrease in requirements for language teachers, data-processing services and conference sound engineers is partially offset by increases for training and retraining.

36. With regard to supplies and materials, the net reduction ($1.6 million) relates largely to the continued implementation of tight controls on the purchase of supplies, such as those related to printing, photocopying, writing paper and library books, as well as lower requirements for data-processing supplies and parts in support of telecommunication and computer maintenance.

37. The net decrease in requirements related to improvement of premises ($0.8 million) has resulted mainly from the postponement of a number of projects, such as asbestos abatement, plumbing maintenance and maintenance of carpets, draperies and upholstery in New York. These postponements were required in order for the revised programme of alterations and improvements to be carried out, including emergency projects such as the installation of the visitor containment system,

sprinkler renovation and repair of the east Library wall and the General Assembly Hall roof. Savings have also been realized in Geneva as a result of lower than anticipated contractor bids.

38. The net reduction under grants and contributions ($5.4 million) relates to adjusted requirements for services of the International Computing Centre and contributions to jointly financed activities under a number of sections. Under sections 11A, Trade and development, and 25, Humanitarian assistance, reduced requirements relate to reduced usage of the services of the Centre in Geneva. Changes in the level and scope of services provided by the Centre, including a reduction in payroll services following the implementation in Geneva of the Integrated Management Information System, and further progress in the use of decentralized technological platforms have also generated savings under sections 27E and 27D respectively. The decreases also reflect a reduction in realized requirements for the United Nations share of jointly financed activities, including the International Civil Service Commission and the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator. These amounts are offset by increased requirements under section 1 for the United Nations share in the cost of the central secretariat of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

39. Increased requirements under general operating expenses ($4.1 million) are attributable in large part to increased costs under section 30 relating to the establishment of a new stand-alone insurance policy for terrorism acts and increased bank charges resulting from an increased volume of banking transactions. Additional requirements are reflected under section 27D in connection with increased requirements for the rental and maintenance of premises arising from required work on the reconfiguration of office space, primarily the offices of the Pass and Identification Unit, four floors in the FF Building and other offices in the Headquarters complex. Increases are also due to requirements exceeding budgeted levels for the maintenance of transport equipment. Under section 26, increases relate partially to rent, maintenance and common service charges for common premises shared with the United Nations Development Programme and unbudgeted miscellaneous service charges for telephones at Headquarters. These increases are partially offset by reduced requirements for a number of special political missions, as well as under sections 11A, 20 and 27F, Administration, Vienna.

40. The net increase of $2.4 million under furniture and equipment relates, among other things, to the acquisition of equipment under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, for the full implementation of electronic document flow. Under section 27C, increases relate to the need to replace computers and printers that are obsolete and will no longer be maintained by the Information Technology Services Division. Under section 3, additional costs were incurred relating to the replacement of office furniture and equipment destroyed in the bombing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq on 19 August and the acquisition of armoured vehicles and other security and safety equipment. These increases are partially offset by savings realized as a result of purchasing office automation equipment through systems contracts, postponing the purchase of transportation equipment and deferring the purchase of some public information equipment, as the Department of Public Information attempts to coordinate the purchase of that equipment with the implementation of the capital master plan.

41. The net increase of $13.9 million in the "other" category reflects mainly the additional requirements for staff assessment based on actual experience during the period.

42. Since the biennium 1998-1999, a uniform net-budgeting approach to the presentation of costs for activities not borne entirely by the United Nations but shared by the Organization and other entities has been applied. Accordingly, in the present report the net requirements or United Nations share of the relevant activities under sections 2, 27F, 29, Jointly financed administrative activities, and 30 are included in the foregoing discussion of the final overall level of the 2002-2003 programme budget and are reflected accordingly in schedules 1 to 3 for appropriation purposes.

43. At the same time, the final gross budget levels recommended for the individual net-budgeted activities would be as follows: Joint Inspection Unit ($9,006,700); International Civil Service Commission ($10,927,000); the secretariat of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination ($3,165,000); conference services ($42,253,300) and security and safety services ($12,021,600) at the United Nations Office at Vienna; and interorganizational security ($57,623,500).

D. Unliquidated obligations

44. The amount of unliquidated obligations as at the end of September 2003 stood at $99.7 million. Between now and the closing of the accounts, that figure can and will change. This amount should not be considered to be directly comparable to the unliquidated obligations included in the performance reports for peacekeeping operations, which are normally prepared after the closing of the financial period concerned, at which point the actual level of unliquidated obligations is known.

III. Income sections

45. The total increase under income sections amounts to $13.2 million, which is broken down by section in table 6.

Table 6
Summary of changes under income sections
(Millions of United States dollars)

Income section	*Approved estimates of income*	*Increase/(decrease)*	*Revised estimates of income*
1. Income from staff assessment	373.0	19.6	392.6
2. General income	42.0	(8.2)	33.8
3. Services to the public	(0.6)	1.8	1.2
Total	**414.4**	**13.2**	**427.6**

Income section 1. Income from staff assessment

46. The increase in staff assessment income of $19.6 million reflects an increase in the level of staff assessment disbursed under the related expenditure section due to

higher staff costs, combined with higher staff assessment realized in respect of the expenditure portion of income section 3.

Income section 2. General income

47. The net decrease under income section 2 is attributable to a range of offsetting factors. Decreases relate to reimbursement for services provided to specialized agencies and others, bank interest, sale of used equipment, reimbursement of prior-year expenditures, television and similar services and miscellaneous income, totalling $9.7 million. They are offset by increases for income from rental of premises ($0.4 million), as well as contributions of new Member States recorded under Income section 2 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/4 B of 20 December 2002 ($1.1 million).

Income section 3. Services to the public

48. The increase of $1.8 million under income section 3 is due to an increase in gross revenue ($0.3 million) and a decrease in the related expenses ($1.5 million). The revenue from the sale of philatelic items increases because of special measures undertaken in 2003. Revenue from services provided to visitors and catering, garage and other commercial activities is also higher than previously estimated. With regard to expenditures, a number of cost-saving measures have been implemented in the above areas of operation, effectively reducing costs in the amount of $1.5 million against the levels previously estimated.

IV. Compensation arising from judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

49. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, included in the final estimates of the anticipated level of expenditures for the biennium 2002-2003 are expenditures (totalling $561,643) related to compensation paid to staff as a result of judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

Schedule 1

Summary of projected expenditures by budget section and main determining factor

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Expenditure section		*Revised 2002-2003 appropriation*	*Projected changes*					*Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation*
			Rate of exchange	*Inflation*	*Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs*	*Post incumbency and other changes*	*Total*	
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	50 628.8	431.9	60.4	216.5	498.5	1 207.3	51 836.1
2.	General Assembly affairs and conference services	470 592.9	14 197.7	(241.0)	4 794.0	(430.0)	18 320.7	488 913.6
3.	Political affairs	251 550.3	151.5	242.7	12 511.7	(14 296.7)	(1 390.8)	250 159.5
4.	Disarmament	15 821.1	193.5	78.6	-	58.7	330.8	16 151.9
5.	Peacekeeping operations	78 200.1	814.3	(148.9)	-	(2 333.8)	(1 668.4)	76 531.7
6.	Peaceful uses of outer space	4 315.3	342.4	(11.9)	-	(513.0)	(182.5)	4 132.8
7.	International Court of Justice	26 315.9	1 545.5	231.0	923.3	(734.9)	1 964.9	28 280.8
8.	Legal affairs	35 754.5	299.6	197.3	-	(821.2)	(324.3)	35 430.2
9.	Economic and social affairs	123 902.2	-	802.3	-	2 184.9	2 987.2	126 889.4
9A.	Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	3 099.5	-	18.4	-	(884.3)	(865.9)	2 233.6
10.	Africa: New Agenda for Development	6 052.3	(1.1)	61.2	-	(13.8)	46.3	6 098.6
11A.	Trade and development	91 295.8	6 741.7	(1 450.6)	-	(3 512.9)	1 778.2	93 074.0
11B.	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO	19 373.9	1 643.2	(76.3)	-	(569.0)	997.9	20 371.8
12.	Environment	8 355.1	205.5	78.7	-	216.1	500.3	8 855.4
13.	Human settlements	12 794.2	174.4	182.4	-	491.0	847.8	13 642.0
14.	Crime prevention and criminal justice	6 339.8	543.6	(2.2)	-	533.5	1 074.9	7 414.7
15.	International drug control	16 293.7	1 260.8	(32.7)	-	323.7	1 551.8	17 845.5
16.	Economic and social development in Africa	83 865.9	(104.3)	2 363.3	-	(7 268.2)	(5 009.2)	78 856.7
17.	Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	58 821.3	978.9	1 298.3	-	(2 530.3)	(253.1)	58 568.2
18.	Economic development in Europe	43 798.8	3 305.0	(797.1)	-	1 043.3	3 551.2	47 350.0
19.	Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	73 210.5	826.4	(263.5)	-	(373.6)	189.3	73 399.8
20.	Economic and social development in Western Asia	49 842.8	143.1	288.4	-	(899.0)	(467.5)	49 375.3
21.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	42 871.5	630.9	403.2	-	0.0	1 034.1	43 905.6

Expenditure section		Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes					Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
			Rate of exchange	Inflation	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Post incumbency and other changes	Total	
22.	Human rights	47 576.3	2 708.9	(584.1)	-	(1 590.3)	534.5	48 110.8
23.	Protection of and assistance to refugees	45 956.0	3 632.0	(309.8)	-	(6.7)	3 315.5	49 271.5
24.	Palestine refugees	28 278.7	430.5	68.6	-	751.7	1 250.8	29 529.5
25.	Humanitarian assistance	20 577.4	385.1	(11.5)	-	(205.3)	168.3	20 745.7
26.	Public information	147 107.6	552.9	447.2	0.0	(721.9)	278.2	147 385.8
27A.	Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	12 343.5	-	81.9	-	480.4	562.3	12 905.8
27B.	Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	23 774.7	-	150.9	-	(205.9)	(55.0)	23 719.7
27C.	Office of Human Resources Management	50 509.2	-	450.7	-	(500.5)	(49.8)	50 459.4
27D.	Office of Central Support Services	233 257.0	55.5	438.6	223.6	(830.7)	(113.0)	233 144.0
27E.	Administration, Geneva	92 243.1	7 373.6	(220.1)	-	(2 825.8)	4 327.7	96 570.8
27F.	Administration, Vienna	25 998.3	2 299.0	78.2	-	(1 203.7)	1 173.5	27 171.8
27G.	Administration, Nairobi	13 216.3	193.2	249.7	-	459.4	902.3	14 118.6
28.	Internal oversight	20 946.6	178.4	107.3	-	(203.4)	82.3	21 028.9
29.	Jointly financed administrative activities	8 759.6	278.5	(40.1)	-	(886.3)	(647.9)	8 111.7
30.	Special expenses	77 085.6	925.9	3 756.0	-	138.9	4 820.8	81 906.4
31.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	88 341.1	1 148.5	383.0	-	(1 001.6)	529.9	88 871.0
32.	Staff assessment	368 936.5	4 662.7	(592.2)	984.3	14 437.2	19 492.0	388 428.5
33.	Development Account	13 065.0	-	-	-	-	-	13 065.0
	Total (gross)	**2 891 068.7**	**59 149.2**	**7 736.3**	**19 653.4**	**(23 745.5)**	**62 793.4**	**2 953 862.1**

Schedule 2

Summary of projected expenditures by object of expenditure and main determining factor

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Projected changes					
Object of expenditure	*Revised 2002-2003 appropriation*	*Rate of exchange*	*Inflation*	*Commitment authority and unforeseen and extraordinary changes*	*Post incumbency and other changes*	*Total*	*Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation*
Posts	1 494 220.2	35 125.7	2 713.7	297.2	(26 117.3)	12 019.3	1 506 239.5
Other staff costs	307 001.3	3 474.5	1 149.9	9 807.9	(4 183.9)	10 248.4	317 249.7
Non-staff compensation	8 896.6	-	36.4	607.4	(65.3)	578.5	9 475.1
Consultants and experts	27 513.3	330.4	144.5	1 312.5	(892.5)	894.9	28 408.2
Travel	61 563.7	-	24.4	1 384.8	(55.8)	1 353.4	62 917.1
Contractual services	79 317.1	745.3	390.6	(212.3)	(4 915.6)	(3 992.0)	75 325.1
General operating expenses	213 023.5	3 061.2	3 210.6	2 691.8	4 070.2	13 033.8	226 057.3
Hospitality	1 146.7	11.9	2.5	(13.0)	(107.5)	(106.1)	1 040.6
Supplies and materials	29 406.3	555.4	108.8	224.7	(1 563.9)	(675.0)	28 731.3
Furniture and equipment	41 666.9	491.3	181.7	3 129.9	2 394.3	6 197.2	47 864.1
Improvement of premises	92 856.1	1 148.6	384.4	(538.1)	(767.3)	227.6	93 083.7
Grants and contributions	146 146.6	7 899.0	57.3	(23.7)	(5 409.1)	2 523.5	148 670.1
Other	388 310.4	6 305.9	(668.5)	984.3	13 868.2	20 489.9	408 800.3
Total	**2 891 068.7**	**59 149.2**	**7 736.3**	**19 653.4**	**(23 745.5)**	**62 793.4**	**2 953 862.1**

Schedule 3

Summary of projected expenditures for each budget section by object of expenditure and main determining factor

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Projected changes					
Object of expenditure	*Revised 2002-2003 appropriation*	*Rate of exchange*	*Inflation*	*Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs*	*Post incumbency and other changes*	*Total*	*Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation*
1. Overall policy-making direction and coordination							
Posts	28 669.5	416.6	47.6	-	(246.8)	217.4	28 886.9
Other staff costs	1 270.0	5.2	1.0	40.0	(19.1)	27.1	1 297.1
Non-staff compensation	390.4	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	393.6
Consultants and experts	152.3	-	-	63.8	2.0	65.8	218.1
Travel	9 009.6	-	4.6	12.4	(456.4)	(439.4)	8 570.2
Contractual services	3 953.7	-	2.0	10.0	28.0	40.0	3 993.7
General operating expenses	719.0	1.6	1.5	57.5	2.9	63.5	782.5
Hospitality	406.4	2.7	0.3	2.0	36.8	41.8	448.2
Supplies and materials	113.0	1.1	-	5.0	(1.8)	4.3	117.3
Furniture and equipment	305.0	3.6	0.3	25.8	(15.0)	14.7	319.7
Grants and contributions	5 639.9	1.1	3.1	-	1 164.7	1 168.9	6 808.8
Subtotal	**50 628.8**	**431.9**	**60.4**	**216.5**	**498.5**	**1 207.3**	**51 836.1**
2. General Assembly affairs and conference services							
Posts	363 341.2	9 862.0	(308.6)	-	(1 289.9)	8 263.5	371 604.7
Other staff costs	52 826.6	962.9	25.5	4 794.0	(922.6)	4 859.8	57 686.4
Consultants and experts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	613.5	-	0.4	-	170.7	171.1	784.6
Contractual services	7 263.0	153.5	6.8	-	(118.3)	42.0	7 305.0
General operating expenses	4 648.2	119.6	9.2	-	240.5	369.3	5 017.5
Hospitality	6.8	-	-	-	(2.1)	(2.1)	4.7
Supplies and materials	8 706.7	171.7	7.7	-	(492.5)	(313.1)	8 393.6
Furniture and equipment	3 892.5	126.8	7.9	-	1 687.1	1 821.8	5 714.3
Grants and contributions	29 294.4	2 801.2	10.1	-	297.1	3 108.4	32 402.8
Subtotal	**470 592.9**	**14 197.7**	**(241.0)**	**4 794.0**	**(430.0)**	**18 320.7**	**488 913.6**

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
3. Political affairs							
Posts	50 386.8	130.7	266.4	-	(1 939.4)	(1 542.3)	48 844.5
Other staff costs	117 301.9	-	(25.0)	4 973.9	(6 920.3)	(1 971.4)	115 330.5
Consultants and experts	8 784.2	0.9	1.4	1 230.0	(896.0)	336.3	9 120.5
Travel	10 617.6	-	2.0	1 372.4	(880.0)	494.4	11 112.0
Contractual services	5 050.6	-	(0.4)	(271.6)	(380.4)	(652.4)	4 398.2
General operating expenses	34 740.4	16.2	(3.5)	2 464.3	(3 785.5)	(1 308.5)	33 431.9
Hospitality	192.2	0.4	(0.2)	(15.0)	(21.2)	(36.0)	156.2
Supplies and materials	3 467.9	3.3	(0.7)	215.4	(248.3)	(30.3)	3 437.6
Furniture and equipment	15 637.2	-	1.3	3 104.1	502.9	3 608.3	19 245.5
Improvement of premises	4 130.0	-	1.4	(538.1)	335.1	(201.6)	3 928.4
Grants and contributions	1 241.5	-	-	(23.7)	(63.6)	(87.3)	1 154.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**251 550.3**	**151.5**	**242.7**	**12 511.7**	**(14 296.7)**	**(1 390.8)**	**250 159.5**
4. Disarmament							
Posts	11 251.1	152.8	79.5	-	480.9	713.2	11 964.3
Other staff costs	284.7	1.9	0.3	-	(16.6)	(14.4)	270.3
Consultants and experts	1 775.9	-	0.8	-	(246.9)	(246.1)	1 529.8
Travel	477.4	-	0.2	-	92.8	93.0	570.4
Contractual services	10.2	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	11.8
General operating expenses	179.5	0.2	0.1	-	(22.5)	(22.2)	157.3
Hospitality	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	13.9
Supplies and materials	21.3	-	-	-	16.0	16.0	37.3
Furniture and equipment	112.4	0.8	0.1	-	(9.3)	(8.4)	104.0
Grants and contributions	1 694.7	37.8	(2.4)	-	(237.3)	(201.9)	1 492.8
Subtotal	**15 821.1**	**193.5**	**78.6**	**-**	**58.7**	**330.8**	**16 151.9**
5. Peacekeeping operations							
Posts	53 659.7	664.6	(4.8)	-	(4 589.8)	(3 930.0)	49 729.7
Other staff costs	10 957.6	38.5	(92.0)	-	1 474.0	1 420.5	12 378.1
Consultants and experts	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0
Travel	3 585.7	-	1.6	-	401.7	403.3	3 989.0
Contractual services	16.5	-	-	-	(12.1)	(12.1)	4.4

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
General operating expenses	5 528.9	79.7	(40.1)	-	55.1	94.7	5 623.6
Hospitality	17.5	0.1	(0.1)	-	0.5	0.5	18.0
Supplies and materials	1 810.7	31.4	(13.6)	-	231.4	249.2	2 059.9
Furniture and equipment	2 623.5	-	0.1	-	80.4	80.5	2 704.0
Subtotal	**78 200.1**	**814.3**	**(148.9)**	**-**	**(2 333.8)**	**(1 668.4)**	**76 531.7**
6. Peaceful uses of outer space							
Posts	3 508.3	295.7	(14.7)	-	(465.8)	(184.8)	3 323.5
Other staff costs	31.8	3.0	0.2	-	(7.6)	(4.4)	27.4
Consultants and experts	7.8	0.5	-	-	5.2	5.7	13.5
Travel	102.2	-	0.1	-	9.8	9.9	112.1
Contractual services	53.6	5.1	0.3	-	(27.2)	(21.8)	31.8
General operating expenses	40.4	3.8	0.2	-	(0.6)	3.4	43.8
Hospitality	2.6	0.2	0.1	-	(0.3)	0.0	2.6
Furniture and equipment	31.1	2.2	0.1	-	24.8	27.1	58.2
Grants and contributions	537.5	31.9	1.8	-	(51.3)	(17.6)	519.9
Subtotal	**4 315.3**	**342.4**	**(11.9)**	**-**	**(513.0)**	**(182.5)**	**4 132.8**
7. International Court of Justice							
Posts	13 002.2	991.5	195.1	297.2	(757.3)	726.5	13 728.7
Other staff costs	2 145.3	203.7	9.9	-	(353.9)	(140.3)	2 005.0
Non-staff compensation	7 386.0	-	36.1	607.4	53.4	696.9	8 082.9
Consultants and experts	23.4	2.1	-	18.7	22.1	42.9	66.3
Travel	75.9	-	-	-	(10.2)	(10.2)	65.7
Contractual services	846.3	76.4	3.8	-	99.8	180.0	1 026.3
General operating expenses	2 122.2	224.9	(16.2)	-	199.7	408.4	2 530.6
Hospitality	14.0	1.3	0.1	-	(1.2)	0.2	14.2
Supplies and materials	316.6	28.5	1.4	-	(48.5)	(18.6)	298.0
Furniture and equipment	384.0	17.1	0.8	-	61.2	79.1	463.1
Subtotal	**26 315.9**	**1 545.5**	**231.0**	**923.3**	**(734.9)**	**1 964.9**	**28 280.8**
8. Legal affairs							
Posts	28 843.3	255.3	191.8	-	(634.9)	(187.8)	28 655.5
Other staff costs	294.3	0.2	0.2	-	(112.7)	(112.3)	182.0
Non-staff compensation	2.9	-	-	-	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Inflation	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Post incumbency and other changes	Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Consultants and experts	350.7	9.5	0.6	-	(33.4)	(23.3)	327.4
Travel	2 694.9	-	1.2	-	112.2	113.4	2 808.3
Contractual services	2 221.7	18.2	1.8	-	(183.7)	(163.7)	2 058.0
General operating expenses	426.2	4.4	0.5	-	35.8	40.7	466.9
Hospitality	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	6.9
Supplies and materials	186.5	9.6	0.5	-	(24.0)	(13.9)	172.6
Furniture and equipment	339.7	2.4	0.5	-	21.2	24.1	363.8
Grants and contributions	387.4	-	0.2	-	1.2	1.4	388.8
Subtotal	**35 754.5**	**299.6**	**197.3**	**-**	**(821.2)**	**(324.3)**	**35 430.2**
9. Economic and social affairs							
Posts	106 506.3	-	795.2	-	2 504.4	3 299.6	109 805.9
Other staff costs	2 210.7	-	0.9	-	(44.6)	(43.7)	2 167.0
Non-staff compensation	71.1	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	71.0
Consultants and experts	4 205.9	-	2.0	-	145.6	147.6	4 353.5
Travel	5 604.9	-	2.3	-	(267.0)	(264.7)	5 340.2
Contractual services	1 033.7	-	0.5	-	(404.2)	(403.7)	630.0
General operating expenses	1 477.7	-	0.8	-	383.0	383.8	1 861.5
Hospitality	30.9	-	0.1	-	(1.7)	(1.6)	29.3
Supplies and materials	268.1	-	-	-	-	-	268.1
Furniture and equipment	780.4	-	0.2	-	18.8	19.0	799.4
Grants and contributions	1 712.5	-	0.3	-	(149.3)	(149.0)	1 563.5
Subtotal	**123 902.2**	**-**	**802.3**	**-**	**2 184.9**	**2 987.2**	**126 889.4**
9A. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States							
Posts	2 723.2	-	18.0	-	(829.3)	(811.3)	1 911.9
Other staff costs	101.9	-	0.1	-	(48.3)	(48.2)	53.7
Consultants and experts	41.5	-	0.1	-	(4.6)	(4.5)	37.0
Travel	59.3	-	0.1	-	72.7	72.8	132.1
Contractual services	19.7	-	-	-	(11.6)	(11.6)	8.1
General operating expenses	76.9	-	-	-	(41.5)	(41.5)	35.4
Hospitality	1.8	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.9
Supplies and materials	2.3	-	-	-	7.4	7.4	9.7

Object of expenditure	*Revised 2002-2003 appropriation*	*Projected changes*					*Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation*
		Rate of exchange	*Inflation*	*Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs*	*Post incumbency and other changes*	*Total*	
Furniture and equipment	72.9	-	0.1	-	(29.2)	(29.1)	43.8
Subtotal	**3 099.5**	**-**	**18.4**	**-**	**(884.3)**	**(865.9)**	**2 233.6**
10. Africa: New Agenda for Development							
Posts	4 561.3	(0.9)	46.7	-	(95.2)	(49.4)	4 511.9
Other staff costs	325.7	(0.2)	6.8	-	66.0	72.6	398.3
Consultants and experts	564.8	-	7.4	-	0.1	7.5	572.3
Travel	199.9	-	-	-	26.6	26.6	226.5
Contractual services	349.1	-	0.2	-	(23.6)	(23.4)	325.7
General operating expenses	38.7	-	0.1	-	12.0	12.1	50.8
Supplies and materials	8.7	-	-	-	4.4	4.4	13.1
Furniture and equipment	4.1	-	-	-	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)
Subtotal	**6 052.3**	**(1.1)**	**61.2**	**-**	**(13.8)**	**46.3**	**6 098.6**
11A. Trade and development							
Posts	80 650.6	6 038.2	(1 443.9)	-	(2 408.0)	2 186.3	82 836.9
Other staff costs	1 109.5	82.4	1.0	-	111.6	195.0	1 304.5
Consultants and experts	1 318.5	101.9	0.7	-	(77.6)	25.0	1 343.5
Travel	1 675.2	-	1.1	-	6.1	7.2	1 682.4
Contractual services	472.4	37.8	0.5	-	(216.5)	(178.2)	294.2
General operating expenses	2 235.1	177.2	1.7	-	(182.3)	(3.4)	2 231.7
Hospitality	38.0	2.8	-	-	(3.6)	(0.8)	37.2
Supplies and materials	1 145.5	89.9	0.9	-	(55.9)	34.9	1 180.4
Furniture and equipment	651.3	51.2	0.4	-	90.6	142.2	793.5
Grants and contributions	1 999.7	160.3	(13.0)	-	(777.3)	(630.0)	1 369.7
Subtotal	**91 295.8**	**6 741.7**	**(1 450.6)**	**-**	**(3 512.9)**	**1 778.2**	**93 074.0**
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO							
Grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	19 373.9	1 643.2	(76.3)	-	(569.0)	997.9	20 371.8
Subtotal	**19 373.9**	**1 643.2**	**(76.3)**	**-**	**(569.0)**	**997.9**	**20 371.8**
12. Environment							
Posts	7 679.8	194.7	74.3	-	94.6	363.6	8 043.4
Other staff costs	109.6	2.7	0.7	-	160.8	164.2	273.8

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Consultants and experts	58.7	3.0	0.6	-	38.6	42.2	100.9
Travel	243.2	-	0.1	-	(55.9)	(55.8)	187.4
Contractual services	1.1	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.5	1.6
General operating expenses	186.3	3.8	2.3	-	(34.3)	(28.2)	158.1
Hospitality	11.1	0.1	0.1	-	(0.1)	0.1	11.2
Supplies and materials	20.4	0.2	0.1	-	(3.5)	(3.2)	17.2
Furniture and equipment	44.9	0.9	0.5	-	15.5	16.9	61.8
Subtotal	**8 355.1**	**205.5**	**78.7**	**-**	**216.1**	**500.3**	**8 855.4**
13. Human settlements							
Posts	11 530.7	163.5	168.9	-	344.5	676.9	12 207.6
Other staff costs	230.3	0.7	0.7	-	216.6	218.0	448.3
Consultants and experts	201.5	1.6	3.5	-	(9.5)	(4.4)	197.1
Travel	246.2	-	0.1	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	246.1
Contractual services	65.4	1.1	1.1	-	(1.9)	0.3	65.7
General operating expenses	387.7	5.6	6.0	-	(51.2)	(39.6)	348.1
Hospitality	4.8	0.1	0.1	-	(0.1)	0.1	4.9
Supplies and materials	75.1	1.1	1.3	-	(5.4)	(3.0)	72.1
Furniture and equipment	52.5	0.7	0.7	-	(1.8)	(0.4)	52.1
Subtotal	**12 794.2**	**174.4**	**182.4**	**-**	**491.0**	**847.8**	**13 642.0**
14. Crime prevention and criminal justice							
Posts	5 410.6	483.6	(5.3)	-	633.5	1 111.8	6 522.4
Other staff costs	115.7	10.8	0.5	-	5.4	16.7	132.4
Consultants and experts	272.2	24.9	1.2	-	(4.8)	21.3	293.5
Travel	278.2	-	0.1	-	(61.1)	(61.0)	217.2
Contractual services	157.2	14.5	0.7	-	(33.9)	(18.7)	138.5
General operating expenses	59.7	5.6	0.3	-	(5.6)	0.3	60.0
Hospitality	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Furniture and equipment	46.2	4.2	0.3	-	-	4.5	50.7
Subtotal	**6 339.8**	**543.6**	**(2.2)**	**-**	**533.5**	**1 074.9**	**7 414.7**
15. International drug control							
Posts	12 388.0	1 046.9	(44.9)	-	750.5	1 752.5	14 140.5
Other staff costs	385.9	36.2	1.9	-	(92.3)	(54.2)	331.7

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Non-staff compensation	43.1	-	-	-	(0.5)	(0.5)	42.6
Consultants and experts	688.2	64.6	3.5	-	(371.2)	(303.1)	385.1
Travel	1 582.7	-	0.7	-	44.5	45.2	1 627.9
Contractual services	524.4	49.1	2.4	-	158.8	210.3	734.7
General operating expenses	349.1	32.6	1.8	-	(90.5)	(56.1)	293.0
Hospitality	2.3	0.2	0.2	-	(0.4)	-	2.3
Supplies and materials	114.7	11.0	0.6	-	(75.8)	(64.2)	50.5
Furniture and equipment	215.3	20.2	1.1	-	0.6	21.9	237.2
Subtotal	**16 293.7**	**1 260.8**	**(32.7)**	**-**	**323.7**	**1 551.8**	**17 845.5**
16. Economic and social development in Africa							
Posts	66 175.6	(93.9)	1 445.7	-	(7 242.4)	(5 890.6)	60 285.0
Other staff costs	2 151.9	(2.9)	122.5	-	-	119.6	2 271.5
Consultants and experts	1 857.9	(1.0)	105.0	-	-	104.0	1 961.9
Travel	1 724.1	-	0.7	-	66.1	66.8	1 790.9
Contractual services	1 795.0	-	106.8	-	314.6	421.4	2 216.4
General operating expenses	4 645.5	(6.4)	270.3	-	122.8	386.7	5 032.2
Hospitality	22.6	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	23.9
Supplies and materials	1 634.7	-	92.6	-	(372.4)	(279.8)	1 354.9
Furniture and equipment	2 480.6	-	146.3	-	(156.9)	(10.6)	2 470.0
Grants and contributions	1 378.0	(0.1)	72.1	-	-	72.0	1 450.0
Subtotal	**83 865.9**	**(104.3)**	**2 363.3**	**-**	**(7 268.2)**	**(5 009.2)**	**78 856.7**
17. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific							
Posts	51 093.5	866.9	1 297.8	-	(2 439.1)	(274.4)	50 819.1
Other staff costs	892.3	14.2	(0.1)	-	(46.1)	(32.0)	860.3
Consultants and experts	730.0	11.0	1.0	-	83.8	95.8	825.8
Travel	1 254.0	-	(0.3)	-	(247.4)	(247.7)	1 006.3
Contractual services	529.1	8.9	0.3	-	(8.5)	0.7	529.8
General operating expenses	2 863.9	51.3	(0.3)	-	(63.5)	(12.5)	2 851.4
Hospitality	18.9	0.2	-	-	(0.1)	0.1	19.0
Supplies and materials	521.7	9.4	0.1	-	58.9	68.4	590.1
Furniture and equipment	861.0	16.0	(0.1)	-	108.3	124.2	985.2

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Protected changes: Rate of exchange	Protected changes: Inflation	Protected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Protected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Protected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Grants and contributions	56.9	1.0	(0.1)	-	23.4	24.3	81.2
Subtotal	**58 821.3**	**978.9**	**1 298.3**	**-**	**(2 530.3)**	**(253.1)**	**58 568.2**
18. Economic development in Europe							
Posts	40 599.2	3 094.7	(799.1)	-	1 187.0	3 482.6	44 081.8
Other staff costs	186.0	16.1	0.1	-	58.7	74.9	260.9
Consultants and experts	387.8	30.6	0.1	-	(32.0)	(1.3)	386.5
Travel	554.9	-	0.1	-	122.9	123.0	677.9
Contractual services	304.9	24.4	0.1	-	(114.3)	(89.8)	215.1
General operating expenses	109.3	8.6	0.2	-	(39.0)	(30.2)	79.1
Hospitality	15.1	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	16.3
Supplies and materials	123.9	9.8	0.2	-	90.6	100.6	224.5
Furniture and equipment	270.1	21.0	0.2	-	31.9	53.1	323.2
Grants and contributions	1 247.6	98.6	1.0	-	(262.5)	(162.9)	1 084.7
Subtotal	**43 798.8**	**3 305.0**	**(797.1)**	**-**	**1 043.3**	**3 551.2**	**47 350.0**
19. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean							
Posts	59 808.6	733.9	(314.1)	-	(621.7)	(201.9)	59 606.7
Other staff costs	1 816.5	5.8	8.8	-	(178.7)	(164.1)	1 652.4
Consultants and experts	1 089.5	-	5.2	-	198.0	203.2	1 292.7
Travel	1 511.0	-	0.7	-	171.0	171.7	1 682.7
Contractual services	1 338.1	-	6.5	-	(170.7)	(164.2)	1 173.9
General operating expenses	5 742.0	73.8	21.1	-	360.6	455.5	6 197.5
Hospitality	22.4	0.2	0.2	-	(3.3)	(2.9)	19.5
Supplies and materials	988.3	12.7	4.6	-	21.0	38.3	1 026.6
Furniture and equipment	894.1	-	3.5	-	(150.2)	(146.7)	747.4
Grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
Subtotal	**73 210.5**	**826.4**	**(263.5)**	**-**	**(373.6)**	**189.3**	**73 399.8**
20. Economic and social development in Western Asia							
Posts	41 358.9	122.9	251.8	-	(615.8)	(241.1)	41 117.8
Other staff costs	933.7	1.2	2.5	-	(247.6)	(243.9)	689.8
Consultants and experts	1 416.1	4.2	7.3	-	152.7	164.2	1 580.3

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Travel	456.1	-	0.1	-	168.5	168.6	624.7
Contractual services	885.9	2.5	4.4	-	(16.8)	(9.9)	876.0
General operating expenses	3 049.6	8.3	15.4	-	(274.4)	(250.7)	2 798.9
Hospitality	19.3	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	19.4
Supplies and materials	777.0	2.3	4.0	-	(89.2)	(82.9)	694.1
Furniture and equipment	561.2	1.6	2.8	-	138.9	143.3	704.5
Improvement of premises	385.0	0.1	-	-	(115.3)	(115.2)	269.8
Subtotal	**49 842.8**	**143.1**	**288.4**	**-**	**(899.0)**	**(467.5)**	**49 375.3**
21. Regular programme of technical cooperation							
Other	42 871.5	630.9	403.2	-	-	1 034.1	43 905.6
Subtotal	**42 871.5**	**630.9**	**403.2**	**-**	**-**	**1 034.1**	**43 905.6**
22. Human rights							
Posts	32 090.0	2 302.0	(592.1)	-	(1 012.9)	697.0	32 787.0
Other staff costs	3 171.4	245.6	2.6	-	64.1	312.3	3 483.7
Non-staff compensation	112.2	-	-	-	(23.9)	(23.9)	88.3
Consultants and experts	421.1	27.7	0.2	-	(44.6)	(16.7)	404.4
Travel	8 828.8	-	3.9	-	40.8	44.7	8 873.5
Contractual services	464.6	36.6	0.1	-	(67.6)	(30.9)	433.7
General operating expenses	724.1	54.7	0.6	-	88.2	143.5	867.6
Hospitality	16.5	1.3	-	-	(1.4)	(0.1)	16.4
Supplies and materials	176.8	13.2	0.1	-	170.7	184.0	360.8
Furniture and equipment	263.2	20.1	0.4	-	32.5	53.0	316.2
Grants and contributions	1 307.6	7.7	0.1	-	(836.2)	(828.4)	479.2
Subtotal	**47 576.3**	**2 708.9**	**(584.1)**	**-**	**(1 590.3)**	**534.5**	**48 110.8**
23. Protection of and assistance to refugees							
Posts	778.7	57.8	(20.9)	-	(6.7)	30.2	808.9
Other staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and contributions	45 177.3	3 574.2	(288.9)	-	-	3 285.3	48 462.6
Subtotal	**45 956.0**	**3 632.0**	**(309.8)**	**-**	**(6.7)**	**3 315.5**	**49 271.5**

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Inflation	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Post incumbency and other changes	Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
24. Palestine refugees							
Posts	28 265.8	430.5	68.6	-	529.4	1 028.5	29 294.3
Other staff costs	12.9	-	-	-	222.3	222.3	235.2
Subtotal	**28 278.7**	**430.5**	**68.6**	**-**	**751.7**	**1 250.8**	**29 529.5**
25. Humanitarian assistance							
Posts	12 720.3	271.9	(14.2)	-	(2.8)	254.9	12 975.2
Other staff costs	682.9	20.7	0.5	-	(6.9)	14.3	697.2
Consultants and experts	120.8	3.8	0.1	-	21.6	25.5	146.3
Travel	1 082.6	-	0.7	-	121.9	122.6	1 205.2
Contractual services	380.2	15.3	0.2	-	(106.4)	(90.9)	289.3
General operating expenses	833.4	18.6	0.5	-	(75.4)	(56.3)	777.1
Hospitality	15.4	0.4	0.1	-	(0.5)	-	15.4
Supplies and materials	107.1	1.1	-	-	(1.1)	-	107.1
Furniture and equipment	233.3	4.8	0.2	-	329.0	334.0	567.3
Grants and contributions	4 401.4	48.5	0.4	-	(484.7)	(435.8)	3 965.6
Subtotal	**20 577.4**	**385.1**	**(11.5)**	**-**	**(205.3)**	**168.3**	**20 745.7**
26. Public information							
Posts	109 607.4	451.3	426.5	-	(1 777.7)	(899.9)	108 707.5
Other staff costs	4 669.6	32.4	2.9	-	1 942.9	1 978.2	6 647.8
Consultants and experts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	1 436.3	-	0.8	-	(90.7)	(89.9)	1 346.4
Contractual services	15 685.1	19.9	8.6	-	(343.1)	(314.6)	15 370.5
General operating expenses	9 291.4	24.7	4.9	-	818.4	848.0	10 139.4
Hospitality	241.9	0.4	0.1	-	(101.9)	(101.4)	140.5
Supplies and materials	2 869.7	5.7	1.7	-	(291.8)	(284.4)	2 585.3
Furniture and equipment	2 977.8	18.5	1.6	-	(813.2)	(793.1)	2 184.7
Grants and contributions	328.4	-	0.1	-	(64.8)	(64.7)	263.7
Subtotal	**147 107.6**	**552.9**	**447.2**	**-**	**(721.9)**	**278.2**	**147 385.8**
27A. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management							
Posts	11 576.6	-	81.4	-	344.6	426.0	12 002.6
Other staff costs	220.7	-	0.2	-	(18.1)	(17.9)	202.8

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Inflation	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Post incumbency and other changes	Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Consultants and experts	70.3	-	0.1	-	81.4	81.5	151.8
Travel	75.3	-	-	-	24.5	24.5	99.8
Contractual services	144.3	-	0.1	-	19.5	19.6	163.9
General operating expenses	193.8	-	0.1	-	(4.2)	(4.1)	189.7
Hospitality	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Supplies and materials	14.2	-	-	-	27.8	27.8	42.0
Furniture and equipment	47.5	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	52.4
Subtotal	**12 343.5**	**-**	**81.9**	**-**	**480.4**	**562.3**	**12 905.8**
27B. Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts							
Posts	21 869.2	-	150.1	-	(367.9)	(217.8)	21 651.4
Other staff costs	777.3	-	0.4	-	(49.3)	(48.9)	728.4
Consultants and experts	8.5	-	-	-	(8.5)	(8.5)	-
Travel	23.8	-	-	-	62.3	62.3	86.1
Contractual services	664.5	-	0.3	-	(58.0)	(57.7)	606.8
General operating expenses	320.6	-	0.1	-	54.5	54.6	375.2
Hospitality	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5
Supplies and materials	25.7	-	-	-	26.2	26.2	51.9
Furniture and equipment	85.1	-	-	-	134.3	134.3	219.4
Subtotal	**23 774.7**	**-**	**150.9**	**-**	**(205.9)**	**(55.0)**	**23 719.7**
27C. Office of Human Resources Management							
Posts	31 424.8	-	221.3	-	30.9	252.2	31 677.0
Other staff costs	949.4	-	0.4	-	258.9	259.3	1 208.7
Consultants and experts	16.2	-	-	-	27.7	27.7	43.9
Travel	607.3	-	0.3	-	(0.3)	-	607.3
Contractual services	16 039.0	-	227.9	-	(1 384.5)	(1 156.6)	14 882.4
General operating expenses	561.5	-	0.5	-	(4.4)	(3.9)	557.6
Hospitality	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	8.3
Supplies and materials	675.0	-	0.2	-	10.1	10.3	685.3
Furniture and equipment	227.7	-	0.1	-	561.1	561.2	788.9
Subtotal	**50 509.2**	**-**	**450.7**	**-**	**(500.5)**	**(49.8)**	**50 459.4**

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
27D. Office of Central Support Services							
Posts	101 851.4	55.5	374.9	-	(3 705.8)	(3 275.4)	98 576.0
Other staff costs	6 403.3	-	3.1	-	1 921.7	1 924.8	8 328.1
Consultants and experts	530.9	-	0.3	-	(32.8)	(32.5)	498.4
Travel	557.1	-	0.3	-	310.4	310.7	867.8
Contractual services	15 322.4	-	7.4	49.3	(887.6)	(830.9)	14 491.5
General operating expenses	99 293.1	-	47.4	170.0	2 418.8	2 636.2	101 929.3
Hospitality	9.9	-	-	-	(7.0)	(7.0)	2.9
Supplies and materials	3 065.3	-	1.5	4.3	(416.0)	(410.2)	2 655.1
Furniture and equipment	4 689.5	-	2.9	-	(33.3)	(30.4)	4 659.1
Improvement of premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and contributions	1 534.1	-	0.8	-	(399.1)	(398.3)	1 135.8
Subtotal	**233 257.0**	**55.5**	**438.6**	**223.6**	**(830.7)**	**(113.0)**	**233 144.0**
27E. Administration, Geneva							
Posts	60 066.1	4 839.3	(244.9)	-	(1 292.4)	3 302.0	63 368.1
Other staff costs	4 126.2	324.5	3.2	-	(419.6)	(91.9)	4 034.3
Travel	81.3	-	0.1	-	50.2	50.3	131.6
Contractual services	3 063.5	242.6	2.4	-	(749.7)	(504.7)	2 558.8
General operating expenses	19 076.3	1 506.0	15.1	-	425.3	1 946.4	21 022.7
Hospitality	2.1	0.2	-	-	(0.3)	(0.1)	2.0
Supplies and materials	1 473.8	114.5	0.9	-	(214.7)	(99.3)	1 374.5
Furniture and equipment	1 513.9	119.5	0.9	-	(232.0)	(111.6)	1 402.3
Grants and contributions	2 839.9	227.0	2.2	-	(392.6)	(163.4)	2 676.5
Subtotal	**92 243.1**	**7 373.6**	**(220.1)**	**-**	**(2 825.8)**	**4 327.7**	**96 570.8**
27F. Administration, Vienna							
Posts	11 275.8	965.5	6.7	-	(109.7)	862.5	12 138.3
Other staff costs	573.5	51.0	3.0	-	46.1	100.1	673.6
Consultants and experts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	25.7	-	-	-	56.1	56.1	81.8
Contractual services	386.8	35.9	2.0	-	(223.3)	(185.4)	201.4
General operating expenses	6 636.9	611.4	32.5	-	(587.3)	56.6	6 693.5
Hospitality	1.7	0.1	-	-	(0.2)	(0.1)	1.6

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
Supplies and materials	393.1	36.5	1.9	-	86.0	124.4	517.5
Furniture and equipment	616.4	57.8	3.1	-	60.6	121.5	737.9
Grants and contributions	6 088.4	540.8	29.0	-	(532.0)	37.8	6 126.2
Subtotal	**25 998.3**	**2 299.0**	**78.2**	**-**	**(1 203.7)**	**1 173.5**	**27 171.8**
27G. Administration, Nairobi							
Posts	10 248.8	153.8	206.3	-	(88.3)	271.8	10 520.6
Other staff costs	167.2	2.0	2.0	-	100.4	104.4	271.6
Consultants and experts	6.5	0.1	0.1	-	(0.2)	-	6.5
Travel	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	23.7
Contractual services	209.8	3.4	3.7	-	(56.7)	(49.6)	160.2
General operating expenses	1 905.5	29.7	32.5	-	590.2	652.4	2 557.9
Supplies and materials	246.3	2.4	2.7	-	(3.9)	1.2	247.5
Furniture and equipment	408.5	1.8	2.4	-	(82.1)	(77.9)	330.6
Subtotal	**13 216.3**	**193.2**	**249.7**	**-**	**459.4**	**902.3**	**14 118.6**
28. Internal oversight							
Posts	19 296.9	178.4	106.6	-	(478.0)	(193.0)	19 103.9
Other staff costs	166.9	-	-	-	(24.4)	(24.4)	142.5
Consultants and experts	89.9	-	-	-	116.4	116.4	206.3
Travel	768.8	-	0.2	-	36.8	37.0	805.8
Contractual services	50.5	-	0.1	-	17.5	17.6	68.1
General operating expenses	272.0	-	0.1	-	78.9	79.0	351.0
Hospitality	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
Supplies and materials	56.2	-	0.1	-	30.4	30.5	86.7
Furniture and equipment	242.8	-	0.2	-	4.5	4.7	247.5
Improvement of premises	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5
Subtotal	**20 946.6**	**178.4**	**107.3**	**-**	**(203.4)**	**82.3**	**21 028.9**
29. Jointly financed administrative activities							
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and contributions	8 759.6	278.5	(40.1)	-	(886.3)	(647.9)	8 111.7
Subtotal	**8 759.6**	**278.5**	**(40.1)**	**-**	**(886.3)**	**(647.9)**	**8 111.7**

Object of expenditure	Revised 2002-2003 appropriation	Projected changes: Rate of exchange	Projected changes: Inflation	Projected changes: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and decisions of policy-making organs	Projected changes: Post incumbency and other changes	Projected changes: Total	Proposed 2002-2003 final appropriation
30. Special expenses							
Posts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other staff costs	59 996.2	925.9	732.5	-	(1 627.1)	31.3	60 027.5
Non-staff compensation	890.9	-	0.3	-	(94.5)	(94.2)	796.7
Consultants and experts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	4 211.1	-	2 804.7	-	3 423.3	6 228.0	10 439.1
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Grants and contributions	11 987.4	-	218.5	-	(1 562.8)	(1 344.3)	10 643.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**77 085.6**	**925.9**	**3 756.0**	**-**	**138.9**	**4 820.8**	**81 906.4**
31. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance							
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvement of premises	88 341.1	1 148.5	383.0	-	(1 001.6)	529.9	88 871.0
Grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**88 341.1**	**1 148.5**	**383.0**	**-**	**(1 001.6)**	**529.9**	**88 871.0**
32. Staff assessment							
Other	368 936.5	4 662.7	(592.2)	984.3	14 437.2	19 492.0	388 428.5
Subtotal	**368 936.5**	**4 662.7**	**(592.2)**	**984.3**	**14 437.2**	**19 492.0**	**388 428.5**
33. Development Account							
Grants and contributions	13 065.0	-	-	-	-	-	13 065.0
Subtotal	**13 065.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13 065.0**
Total	**2 891 068.7**	**59 149.2**	**7 736.2**	**19 653.4**	**(23 745.5)**	**62 793.4**	**2 953 862.1**

Schedule 4

Rates of exchange relative to the United States dollar and inflation by duty station

	Rates of exchange, 2002-2003				*Rates of inflation applicable to non-post objects of expenditure*			
	Revised appropriation		*Present report*		*Revised appropriation*		*Present report*	
Duty station/office (currency)	*2002*[a]	*2003*	*2002*[b]	*2003*[c]	*2002*	*2003*	*2002*	*2003*
Vienna (euro)	1.073	1.073[d]	1.073	0.901	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4
Santiago (Chilean peso)	687.083	735.000[d]	684.583	698.833	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.2
Addis Ababa (Ethiopian birr)	8.527	8.570[d]	8.528	8.596	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (rupee)	48.308	48.308[d]	48.299	46.396	5.4	5.9	4.3	4.6
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Lebanese pound)	1 502.333	1 509.000[d]	1 501.667	1 500.833	4.0	1.5	4.0	2.5
Gaza (shekel)[e]	4.671	4.720[d]	4.664	4.541	5.7	2.7	5.7	1.0
Nairobi (Kenyan shilling)	78.458	78.458[d]	78.500	75.792	2.4	2.0	2.4	5.5
Mexico (Mexican peso)	9.429	9.900[d]	9.446	10.672	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.3
The Hague (euro)	1.073	1.073[d]	1.073	0.901	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.0
Bangkok (Thai baht)	42.911	43.170[d]	42.918	41.646	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.6
Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago dollar)	6.098	6.098[d]	6.101	6.123	5.5	3.1	4.1	5.0
New York (United States dollar)	1.000	1.000[d]	1.000	1.000	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1[f]
Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (United States dollar)	1.000	1.000[d]	1.000	1.000	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1
Geneva (Swiss franc)	1.575	1.575[d]	1.575	1.359	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Information centres (United States dollar)[g]	1.000	1.000[d]	1.000	1.000	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1

[a] Average of United Nations operational rates of exchange, with actual rates through November and November rates used for December.

[b] Average of the actual 2002 United Nations operational rates of exchange.

[c] Average of United Nations operational rates of exchange, with actual rates through October and October rates used through December.

[d] November 2002 rate of exchange.

[e] Includes the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

[f] Excluding the impact of adjustments for insurance premiums and language teacher costs.

[g] Includes combined effect of inflation and exchange rate changes.

Schedule 5

United Nations operational rates of exchange relative to the United States dollar for 2003

Cost station	Revised appropriation		Present report		Variance (percentage)		Actual rate										Projected rate	
	2002[a]	2003	2002[b]	2003[c]	2002	2003	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vienna (euro)	1.073	1.073[d]	1.073	0.901	0.06	19.17	0.958	0.931	0.929	0.929	0.911	0.849	0.875	0.877	0.922	0.875	0.875	0.875
Santiago (Chilean peso)	687.083	735.000[d]	684.583	698.833	0.37	5.18	705.000	730.000	740.000	730.000	708.000	708.000	700.000	700.000	700.000	655.000	655.000	655.000
Addis Ababa (Ethiopian birr)	8.527	8.570[d]	8.528	8.566	-0.01	-0.30	8.580	8.580	8.580	8.580	8.580	8.580	8.600	8.600	8.600	8.610	8.610	8.610
UNMOGIP (rupee)	48.308	48.306[d]	48.299	46.196	0.02	4.12	47.680	47.500	47.370	47.350	46.970	46.560	46.200	45.770	45.500	45.300	45.300	45.300
ESCWA (Lebanese pound)	1 502.333	1 509.000[d]	1 501.667	1 500.833	0.04	0.54	1 501.000	1 499.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000	1 501.000
Gaza (shekel)[e]	4.671	4.720[d]	4.664	4.541	0.15	3.94	4.640	4.630	4.610	4.700	4.580	4.500	4.350	4.400	4.420	4.430	4.430	4.430
Nairobi (Kenyan shilling)	78.458	78.458[d]	78.500	75.792	-0.05	3.52	79.000	77.500	76.500	75.750	75.500	71.500	72.500	73.750	75.000	77.500	77.500	77.500
Mexico (Mexican peso)	9.429	9.900[d]	9.446	10.672	-0.18	-7.23	10.100	11.000	11.000	11.000	10.400	10.250	10.500	10.500	10.730	10.860	10.860	10.860
The Hague (euro)	1.073	1.073[d]	1.073	0.901	0.04	19.20	0.958	0.931	0.929	0.929	0.911	0.849	0.875	0.877	0.922	0.875	0.875	0.875
Bangkok (Thai baht)	42.911	43.170[d]	42.918	41.646	-0.02	3.66	42.920	42.520	42.660	42.820	42.580	41.860	41.450	41.870	41.360	39.905	39.905	39.905
Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago dollar)	6.098	6.098[d]	6.101	6.123	-0.05	-0.41	6.130	6.130	6.130	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120	6.120
Geneva (Swiss franc)	1.575	1.575[d]	1.575	1.359	0.00	15.89	1.390	1.360	1.350	1.370	1.370	1.300	1.350	1.360	1.410	1.360	1.360	1.360

[a] Average of United Nations operational rates of exchange, with actual rates through November and November rates used for December.

[b] Average of the actual 2002 United Nations operational rates of exchange.

[c] Average of United Nations operational rates of exchange with actual rates through October and October rates used through December.

[d] November 2002 rate of exchange.

[e] Includes the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Schedule 6

Post adjustment multipliers for 2003 applicable to staff in the Professional category and above

Cost station	*Revised appropriation*		*Present report*		*Actual multipliers*										*Projected multipliers*	
	2002[a]	*2003*[b]	*2002*[c]	*2003*[d]	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*
Vienna	15.07	16.10	15.13	33.88	26.10	29.30	29.60	29.60	37.70	40.50	36.70	36.40	30.50	36.70	36.70	36.70
Santiago	1.47	5.38	1.47	9.93	4.20	4.20	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	17.40	17.40
Addis Ababa	9.16	13.33	9.16	18.80	13.00	13.00	17.30	17.30	18.60	18.60	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20	23.50	23.50
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	5.27	6.75	5.27	11.85	5.00	5.00	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	11.70	11.70	11.70	21.30	21.50	21.50
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32.13	35.68	32.13	37.00	34.50	34.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
Gaza[e]	14.82	25.52	14.82	30.00	24.20	24.20	28.40	28.40	28.40	28.40	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Nairobi	5.42	9.45	5.42	15.57	8.50	8.50	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	18.50	18.50	20.20	20.20	20.40	20.40
Mexico	13.49	13.42	13.49	14.17	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.40	16.40
The Hague	10.00	17.30	10.07	32.70	23.70	28.40	28.60	28.60	36.60	39.30	35.60	35.30	29.50	35.60	35.60	35.60
Bangkok	3.28	8.35	3.28	13.42	7.40	7.40	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	18.90	18.90
Port of Spain	12.75	18.98	12.75	22.28	17.50	17.50	21.10	21.10	21.10	21.10	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70	26.60	26.60
New York	42.78	46.72	42.78	48.83	46.30	46.30	46.30	46.30	46.30	46.30	46.30	46.30	53.90	53.90	53.90	53.90
Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator	14.03	13.70	13.70	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02	14.02
Geneva	30.35	35.80	30.35	48.27	44.60	47.50	48.50	46.50	52.60	53.70	48.50	47.80	43.10	48.80	48.80	48.80
Information centres	13.70	14.00	13.70	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.03

[a] Average of actual post adjustment multipliers to November 2002 and projected multipliers for December.

[b] Projections based on November 2002 rates.

[c] Average of actual 2002 post adjustment multipliers.

[d] Average of actual post adjustment multipliers to October 2003 and projected multipliers through December.

[e] Includes the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Schedule 7

Changes in General Service salaries in local currency terms

(percentage)

Duty station/office	Year	Rate of increase			
		Revised appropriation 2002-2003[a]	Present report	Amount of increase and month granted[b]	
Vienna	2002	2.91	2.91	Apr	2.98
	2003	1.60	2.08	Apr	1.78
Santiago	2002	2.40	3.46	Sep	3.10
	2003	2.90	2.04		
Addis Ababa	2002	4.75	6.99	Mar	3.30
				Sep	6.40
	2003	0.00	4.72		
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	2002	7.77	11.05	Aug	7.30
	2003	5.90	4.13		
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	2002	4.25	4.25	Aug	10.20
	2003	1.50	5.71		
Gaza[c]	2002	0.00	0.00		
	2003	2.70	0.00		
Nairobi	2002	4.30	4.30		
	2003	2.00	0.00		
Mexico	2002	2.96	2.96	Jul	4.60
	2003	4.00	3.60	Jul	2.64
The Hague	2002	4.51	4.51	May	4.33
	2003	2.30	4.00	May	3.85
Bangkok	2002	4.90	4.90	Oct	19.60
	2003	1.90	14.01		
Port of Spain	2002	5.32	5.32	Apr	5.90
	2003	3.10	7.28	Aug	13.90
New York	2002	2.53	2.53	May	2.50
	2003	2.20	2.37	May	2.30
Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator	2002	2.53	2.53	May	2.50
	2003	2.20	2.37	May	2.30
Geneva (United Nations Office)	2002	2.48	2.48	Jan	1.93
	2003	0.80	1.16	Jan	1.16
Information centres	2002	2.53	2.53	May	2.50
	2003	2.20	2.37	May	2.30

[a] Previous year = 100.

[b] Previous scale = 100.

[c] Includes the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Schedule 8

Average vacancy rates by budget section

(Percentage)

Section		1 January to 31 December 2002		1 January to 30 September 2003	
		Professional	General Service	Professional	General Service
1	Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	8.3	2.5	6.5	0.4
2	General Assembly affairs and conference services	3.2	0.8	3.4	2.1
3	Political affairs	9.0	3.2	6.3	4.6
4	Disarmament	6.6	1.3	1.3	0.6
5	Peacekeeping operations	9.3	5.3	9.8	7.1
6	Peaceful uses of outer space	28.3	0.0	28.1	0.0
7	International Court of Justice	12.7	6.7	4.7	0.4
8	Legal affairs	2.8	1.1	4.2	0.5
9	Economic and social affairs	6.0	0.5	6.5	1.0
9A	Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	64.8	45.8	38.2	22.2
10	Africa: New Agenda for Development	13.1	1.9	15.8	6.2
11A	Trade and development	6.1	2.8	4.6	2.3
12	Environment	0.3	4.9	0.4	2.0
13	Human settlements	6.7	0.0	4.3	0.0
14	Crime prevention and criminal justice	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
15	International drug control	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
16	Economic and social development in Africa	24.4	8.5	21.6	7.9
17	Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	6.9	4.7	6.6	7.9
18	Economic development in Europe	5.2	1.3	4.1	0.4
19	Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	7.8	5.6	8.5	5.9
20	Economic and social development in Western Asia	11.8	2.0	7.6	1.3
22	Human rights	12.4	1.2	10.4	0.6
23	Protection of and assistance to refugees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Palestine refugees	17.0	0.0	4.0	5.1
25	Humanitarian assistance	3.2	0.5	1.3	8.5
26	Public information	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.7
27	Management and central support services	8.2	2.1	6.8	3.0
28	Internal oversight	6.4	2.2	3.3	0.4
	Total	**7.4**	**2.8**	**6.2**	**3.4**

United Nations A/58/558/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 120
Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Report of the Secretary-General*

Addendum

Review of the United Nations Postal Administration

Status of work in the implementation of measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises

I. Review of the United Nations Postal Administration

A. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to section VI of General Assembly resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002. In that resolution the General Assembly noted with deep concern the deterioration in the business of the United Nations Postal Administration and requested the Secretary-General to ensure, as a matter of priority, that the downward trend in the business of the Postal Administration be reversed, considering all possible courses of action for the future conduct of its business, and to report thereon to the Assembly in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. A comprehensive review of the Postal Administration's operations has been undertaken with the involvement of an outside consultant specializing in philatelic market operations. A number of recommendations stemming from the review have been or are in the process of being implemented.

* The present report is being issued as scheduled to reflect the latest data available.

03-61404 (E) 201103

B. Background

2. The United Nations Postal Administration was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 454 (V) of 16 November 1950. A primary objective in creating the Postal Administration was the promotion of the aims and activities of the United Nations to the rest of the world through the issuance of United Nations postal stamps.

3. In March 1951 the United Nations entered into a postal agreement with the United States of America. The agreement provided for the establishment of a United States post office in the United Nations complex to be staffed and operated by the United States Post Office Department (now known as the United States Postal Service) to provide a full range of postal services. Under the terms of the agreement, the United States post office at the Headquarters complex is permitted to sell only stamps that are issued by the United Nations, which are supplied free of charge. Mail bearing United Nations stamps may be mailed only from the United Nations. In the same agreement, the United Nations was authorized to produce and sell United Nations stamps. The agreement also states that the United States post office would be reimbursed for the full value of United Nations stamps used for mail.

4. The first stamp denominated in United States currency was issued on United Nations Day, 24 October 1951. Subsequently, through an agreement entered into with Switzerland in 1969, the United Nations opened a United Nations Postal Administration office in Geneva and launched stamps denominated in Swiss francs. The Geneva office was given jurisdiction of the European market. Following the conclusion of a postal agreement with Austria in 1979, a United Nations Postal Administration office was established in Vienna to serve customers in Austria and Germany, which had hitherto been serviced from Geneva. At present, the United Nations issues stamps denominated in the United States dollar, the Swiss franc and the euro. All three offices service their respective customers through counter sales and by mail and Internet orders. Effective in 2000, the accounting and computer support functions for the two European offices were consolidated in Vienna.

C. Organization and structure

5. The present organizational structure of the United Nations Postal Administration was established by the General Assembly in 1992, with the Global Office at Headquarters coordinating the activities of the three offices and organizing common services such as the design and production of philatelic products and the provision of administrative and financial guidance and control. Day-to-day operational responsibility remained with the three offices. The details of the structure and organization of the Postal Administration are reflected in the chart below.

Structure and organization of the United Nations Postal Administration

D. Performance analysis

6. The gross revenue and expenditure data for the past 25 years, beginning with the biennium 1978-1979, is set out in table 1. The largest profit, of $22.6 million, was achieved in 1980-1981, and the largest loss, amounting to $2.9 million, occurred in 2000-2001. As can be seen in table 1 the Postal Administration has posted profits for 20 of the past 25 years.

Table 1
United Nations Postal Administration performance data, 1978-2003
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Biennium	*Total gross revenue*	*Expenditures*	*Net revenue (loss)*
2002-2003*	14 952.3	14 763.2	189.1
2000-2001	12 586.5	15 485.0	(2 898.5)
1998-1999	20 065.4	18 658.5	1 406.9
1996-1997	21 444.0	20 237.3	1 206.7
1994-1995	22 532.2	24 776.7	(2 244.5)
1992-1993	28 086.7	24 001.8	4 084.9
1990-1991	27 188.7	21 830.9	5 357.8
1988-1989	26 182.5	17 984.3	8 198.2
1986-1987	24 962.8	15 729.5	9 233.3
1984-1985	23 115.5	13 720.8	9 394.7
1982-1983	26 936.6	13 902.6	13 034.0
1980-1981	37 696.2	15 072.9	22 623.3
1978-1979	18 460.4	9 206.6	9 253.8

* Estimate.

7. The revenue pattern is clearly unstable, with revenues displaying sudden drops, of 28.6 per cent, 22 per cent and 37.2 per cent in the bienniums 1982-1983, 1994-1995 and 2000-2001 respectively over previous periods. On the other hand, significant net revenue was realized in the 1980s.

E. Problem analysis

8. While the United Nations Postal Administration is successful in promoting the image of the United Nations, the sustainability of its operations in recent years has been in doubt. It was unable to adapt its operations to the evolving world social and economic environment at a pace that would have ensured its financial viability. The review has indicated that its fundamental problems result from the following four main areas of concern.

9. First, the advent of the electronic age and the spread of the Internet has had a profound impact on the global philatelic market. The increasing use of electronic communications has not only diminished interest in stamps, but it has also presented the new generation with alternative hobbies providing more instantaneous

gratification. This has resulted in a mature philatelic market with an ageing and ever-diminishing customer base. An antecedent consequence is that the philatelic market may be shifting from the more affluent to the developing countries and, as such, stamps denominated in United States dollars, Swiss francs and euros increasingly become prohibitively expensive for collectors.

10. Second, there exists a hidden, yet very serious, liability threat. In the past 25 years, the Postal Administration has sold over $344 million worth of stamps and other philatelic products. The stamps are sold in unused condition (mint stamps) and do not carry any expiry date for redemption (for mailing purposes). Every mint stamp that is sold but not yet utilized for mailing purposes constitutes a contingent liability for the United Nations.

11. In recent years, exceptionally large numbers of postal articles bearing old United Nations stamps with no collection value, some dating from the 1950s, have been delivered to the United Nations for mailing. In the past, only a small percentage of the United Nations stamps sold were actually used for postage by the customers. The percentage of the gross stamp-sale revenue paid to the United States Postal Service in postage charges was 6 per cent in 1980 compared with 18 per cent in 2002. However, it should be noted that in 1980, the United Nations Postal Administration was reimbursing the postal authorities for the full face value of stamps used for postage, while in 2002, the Swiss postal, telegraph and telephone administration (PTT) and the Austrian postal service were reimbursed on the basis of discounted rates due to more favourable agreements. Hence, the real increase in the use of United Nations stamps for postage is considerably higher than the 18 per cent increase may superficially indicate. More importantly, the United Nations is now incurring expenditures for products sold in past periods for which the accounts have been closed. At present, there is no provision in the accounts of the United Nations Postal Administration for such contingent liabilities.

12. Third, the evolution of the United Nations Postal Administration following an ad hoc response to each postal agreement concluded with the postal authorities of the United States, Switzerland and Austria has resulted in duplicative effort in terms of functions and expenditure in a number of operational areas, as can be clearly seen in the chart above. Staff costs constitute the bulk of expenditure, and typically labour costs are the slowest to adjust to changing market conditions. Although some degree of overlap of functions is inevitable, there is significant potential for eliminating duplication.

13. Last, the design and production of philatelic products require a minimum of two years of advance planning and marketing. Therefore, adequate capital must be available in advance of the sale of stamps and the recovery of revenue. However, the current practice of full accounting and the closure of accounts for each biennium hinders the process. Low revenues in any given financial period would therefore result in the non-availability of capital to develop products for the next financial period. Such a system does not allow for business recovery to take place, nor does it allow for the availability of some form of working capital or business reserve that could be used to iron out the peaks and troughs in revenue over time.

14. Based on the findings of the review, measures to improve operations have been identified (see table 2).

Table 2
Measures identified for improving the operations of the United Nations Postal Administration

Recommendation	*Action taken*
1. *Market and customers*	
Investigate opportunities to reach new markets; conduct customer survey and market research.	Being implemented.
2. *Philatelic products*	
Review product lines to produce product profitability analysis.	Being implemented. New products are being launched; a new pricing policy is being developed for implementation where required.
3. *Marketing*	
Develop and implement a detailed marketing plan that clearly sets out all objectives and strategies for an integrated global programme.	Being developed.
Incorporate the Philatelic Bulletin and *Fascination* magazine into one newly designed standardized mailing edition.	Standardization will be implemented in 2004 to ensure common promotion of products to European and United States/Asian markets.
4. *Electronic commerce*	
Develop one integrated web site for all United Nations Postal Administration offices.	To be implemented in 2004.
5. *Postal rates*	
Renegotiate postage rates with host-country postal administrations.	Negotiations are under way.
Demonetize its Austrian schilling stamps and discontinue the exchange into the euro.	Implemented.
6. *Outsourcing considerations*	
Consider outsourcing of some operations.	Investigated through seeking bids; the results were not successful.
7. *Structure*	
Restructure the United Nations Postal Administration into two stamp operations — one in New York and one in Europe.	Being implemented for completion in 2003.
8. *Post office*	
Review dealer sales with a view to deciding on the continuation of discounts.	Presently being analysed; discounts currently suspended.

Recommendation	*Action taken*
9. *Operating expenses*	
Examine productivity with a view to increasing output and reducing overtime costs involving casual staff.	Plans have been implemented to ensure that costs are contained.
Develop and implement a detailed marketing plan.	A marketing plan is being developed.
Review fixed-term contracts with printers to achieve cost savings.	To be implemented in the biennium 2004-2005.

15. The outsourcing of postal operations was found to be impractical. An international tender for the outsourcing of the Postal Administration operations elicited only one partial response, which sought a considerably higher cost than is required under the current arrangements. The recommendation for a single standardized philatelic magazine has been partially accepted, as peculiarities in the American and European markets require the issuance of two separate editions. However, text, layout and size will be standardized to the extent possible. The remaining seven recommendations are in varying stages of implementation.

16. Re-engineering and restructuring of the United Nations Postal Administration has begun, and some of the new initiatives have already showed positive results. Efforts have begun to streamline and consolidate the activities of the European offices. In September 2003, the Postal Administration in Vienna assumed most of the activities hitherto performed in Geneva. Critical activities of the Postal Administration in Geneva have been retained, given the still sizeable customer base of collectors of stamps denominated in Swiss francs, as well as to take advantage of the attractive agreement with the Swiss PTT for mail services. The reorganization of European operations will result in a net reduction of six General Service posts for the European offices, leading to annual savings of $627,000 in staff costs. Of the six staff members to be made redundant in Geneva, three have been redeployed. The remaining three will be paid agreed termination benefits. In this restructuring exercise, one post at the Professional level will also be available for redeployment elsewhere. The Global Office and the New York office will also be restructured in January 2004, resulting in the abolition of three Professional posts and one General Service post in the biennium 2004-2005.

17. Traditional discounts on the sale of stamps through various dealers have been suspended pending further review. Work carried out by casual workers paid on an hourly basis in New York has been rationalized, resulting in additional savings of $200,000 a year. Printing activities are being reviewed in order to achieve further cost savings and to reduce unnecessary inventory.

18. Product design activities have also been rationalized to incorporate cost-saving measures that include the standardization of artists' fees for product design and the use of gratis designs from non-profit organizations, such as the Lions Club, which recently donated art from the children's international competition based on the "Peace One Day" theme. Negotiations are also under way with the International Olympic Committee for cooperation on the World Heritage Series stamps on Greece, the release of which is scheduled to coincide with the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.

19. In the area of advertisement and promotion, the publication of the Postal Administration's philatelic magazine will be reduced from the current six or seven issues annually to four issues, saving on production, printing and mailing expenses. The Postal Administration is in the process of revamping and integrating its United States and European web sites into one. The content of the new web site is expected to be in all six official languages of the United Nations and will permit online mail orders.

20. The renegotiation of agreements with postal authorities is under way. The United Nations Postal Administration has initiated negotiations with the postal authorities of Austria, Switzerland and the United States to curtail commercial bulk mailing using United Nations stamps. As mentioned above, bulk mailing by commercial entities that purchase old United Nations stamps at heavily discounted rates (the United Nations is required to reimburse postal authorities for the full face value of the stamps) is a major financial drain to the United Nations. The Swiss PTT will not accept bulk commercial mail from third parties using United Nations stamps as from 1 September 2003. Negotiations with the Austrian and United States postal authorities regarding bulk mail and discounts for mail carrying United Nations stamps are ongoing.

21. New marketing initiatives and the introduction of new philatelic products and price rationalization measures have been initiated, as follows:

(a) Excess inventory, which has traditionally been destroyed, has been cancelled and can no longer be used for mailing purposes, which would have resulted in face value reimbursements. Such inventory has instead been repackaged in-house into "fun packs". The fun packs feature mixed stamps and thematic series such as peace, human rights, women, flags and endangered species. These products are targeted primarily to young people as a starter pack for new collectors. Sale of the fun packs has been brisk. Discussions with a news and bookstore chain to market fun packs at major transport and tourist centres is at an advanced stage;

(b) Personalized stamps, which have proved to be popular and profitable in several countries, will be introduced at United Nations Headquarters in January 2004. A personalized stamp sheet will comprise 20 pre-printed stamps, each with an attached blank tab on which a photo of the customer could be digitally printed. The service is being outsourced through international competitive bidding to a contractor as a turnkey operation;

(c) The United Nations Postal Administration publishes a prestige booklet along with the issuance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage sites series of stamps. The 2003 issue features national parks in the United States of America. Special agreements have been reached with the United States Postal Service and concessionaires at featured national parks to market these series. In order to expand the market further, postal administrations in other countries have been encouraged to merchandise United Nations philatelic products on a trial basis. The initial response has been favourable.

F. Conclusions and recommendations

22. **The United Nations Postal Administration continues to play an important role in promoting the United Nations to the world through the issuance of stamps and other philatelic products.**

23. **Initiatives taken to reverse the downward trend in the revenues of the United Nations Postal Administration have already shown encouraging results. The operations are streamlined and the organizational structure is simpler and more effective. It is estimated that the negative financial trends of 2002 will be turned around and that the Postal Administration will achieve a modest surplus of $189,000 in the current biennium.**

24. **The Organization should begin gradually building a financial reserve to meet its contingent liabilities arising from the sale of stamps. The present arrangements whereby a net surplus from the revenue-producing activities under Income section 3, Services to the public, of the programme budget is used to help offset the expenditure part of the regular budget should be modified. The surplus should be credited to a reserve fund that would be established. These new arrangements should be initiated as from the biennium 2004-2005. If this proposal is accepted, any net revenue realized for the biennium 2004-2005 would, as an exception to financial rule 103.7, be retained at the close of the biennium for retention in a revenue account to be reflected in the closed final accounts.**

25. **The progress in the operations of the United Nations Postal Administration will be reported to the General Assembly in the context of budget performance reports. The Assembly may wish to take note of the present report and approve the proposal contained in paragraph 24.**

II. Status of work in the implementation of measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises

26. By its resolution 56/286 of 27 June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $57,785,300 (at initial appropriation rates) for the biennium 2002-2003 for the implementation of the measures contained in the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the security and safety of United Nations premises (A/56/848). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/56/7/Add.9, para. 20) that the one-time provision of $44,861,400 proposed by the Secretary-General for upgrading the physical and security infrastructures be placed in a separate account to be administered in a manner similar to that in effect for accounts established for construction projects. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress in the implementation of the safety and security measures at the main part of its fifty-seventh session. A report on progress made in implementing those measures during the year 2002 and the status of expenditures as at 31 October 2002 was included in the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/57/616). The present report summarizes the work undertaken and/or planned by the Secretariat in implementation of the security measures during 2003. The status of appropriations and expenditures related to

strengthening the security and safety of the United Nations premises realized as at 31 October 2003 and/or projected for the rest of the year is summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Appropriation and expenditure related to security and safety, 2002-2003

Budget section		*Revised appropriation*	*Expenditure*[a]
16 Economic and social development in Africa		86 300	54 700
17 Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific		715 500	657 800
19 Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean		219 400	161 000
20 Economic and social development in Western Asia		1 035 400	950 800
27C Office of Human Resources Management		458 300	518 500
27D Office of Central Support Services		9 178 400	7 342 100
27E Administration, Geneva		2 315 500	1 252 900
27F Administration, Vienna		392 700	392 700
27G Administration, Nairobi		319 900	320 700
30 Special expenses		1 647 000	1 647 000
31 Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance: special account total[b]		42 592 800	14 073 000
Including:			
Headquarters	26 000 600	7 740 800	
Geneva	15 490 000	5 503 200	
Nairobi	521 000	520 900	
Addis Ababa	333 500	119 400	
Santiago	146 100	88 300	
Bangkok	101 600	100 400	
Total		**58 961 200**	**27 371 200**

[a] Actual expenditure to 31 October 2003 and projected expenditure for November and December.

[b] Expenditures reported under the construction-in-progress sub-account for security measures.

27. The progress made in the implementation of the measures to strengthen security and safety over the past 16 months is set out below. The information is presented by duty station.

A. United Nations Headquarters

Revised appropriation: $36,555,900
Expenditure: $16,520,000

28. The responsibility for implementing the approved measures was assigned to the Office of Central Support Services, the Office of Human Resources Management and the Office for the Capital Master Plan in their respective areas of operation.

Staff recruitment

29. *Office of Central Support Services.* All 36 additional security officer posts, 8 General Service (Other level) posts and 1 P-2 post for the planning officer approved for the Security and Safety Service are now encumbered. Five additional General Service (Other level) staff and four Trades and Crafts staff have also been hired against the respective additional posts approved for the Facilities Management Division.

30. *Office of Human Resources Management.* Two nurses have been hired against two additional posts approved for the Medical Services Division.

Operational requirements

31. *Office of Central Support Services.* Specific security-related plans on business recovery and continuation and on emergency and disaster management have been developed with the involvement of an outside expert. The specialized training programme for security and safety officers programmed for the present biennium has been fully implemented. Luminescent Exit signs have been installed along evacuation passages in the premises as planned. Staff at large and delegates located at Headquarters have been trained in evacuation procedures. The replacement of grounds passes for delegates and staff in the context of a global United Nations standard identification system has begun. The replacement of the passes will be completed by the end of 2003, and the new system will become fully operational at Headquarters effective January 2004.

32. Incoming mail was irradiated during the biennium until August 2003. Following an evaluation of the risk of mail contamination, irradiation was discontinued effective September 2003. Incoming mail will continue to be tested for anthrax throughout the biennium. Various specialized security equipment, supplies and materials for the security and safety programme have been procured as required.

33. *Office of Human Resources Management.* The Medical Services Division has completed its acquisition of emergency medical supplies and has created a stock of specific medications at Headquarters to respond to a biohazard emergency as planned. In addition, the Division has purchased a stock of vaccines.

Infrastructure security projects

34. It should be recalled that the $26.0 million provision for infrastructure security projects included the $17.0 million for security improvements originally envisaged in the capital master plan (A/55/117 and Add.1). The implementation of those projects began without delay. In 2003, upon the establishment of the Office for the Capital Master Plan, the responsibility for implementation of all security and safety

infrastructure projects was transferred to that office to better integrate them with the implementation of the capital master plan.

35. Out of 16 projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/848, annex I, para. 40) 2 projects, namely, installation of blast-proof trash receptacles and installation of a landline connection from the off-site Pass and Identification Unit to the Secretariat building have been completed. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

36. The Office for the Capital Master Plan and the Office of Central Support Services have established a task team under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services to ensure close coordination of efforts on security and safety projects. The Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of Internal Oversight Services participate in regular briefings and reviews of work in progress. Periodic videoconferences are conducted with the main offices away from Headquarters to ensure that all parties are aware of work in progress to strengthen security and safety at all locations and to share lessons learned.

37. The design concept of the security and safety infrastructure projects focuses on perimeter protection for the Headquarters complex, supported by an electronic access control system. The concept and the measures proposed to implement it reflect threat assessments, a security strategy in line with the Organization's emergency preparedness plan, feedback from a conference of security experts convened in New York in October 2002 and inputs from the Facilities Management Division and the Security and Safety Service received in the course of the biennium, as well as the application of recognized industry and government standards. The Office of Central Support Services, notably the Security and Safety Service, the Information Technology Services Division and the Facilities Management Division, are closely involved in the development of design criteria and specifications. Particular attention is being paid to ensuring that the projects are integrated with the contract under the capital master plan that deals with security initiatives.

38. Design development for the security and safety projects began in November 2002. The design and construction documents were completed in June 2003 and bids for construction were invited in the same month. The deadline for the receipt of formal bids was mid-September 2003. Following the review of proposals, which is currently in progress, the contracts for construction and installation will be awarded in November 2003, in addition to contracts for construction administration and management. Construction and installation will begin in November 2003 and is scheduled to last approximately 10 months, followed by a two-month period for commissioning and operation start-up.

B. United Nations Office at Geneva

Revised appropriation: $17,805,500
Expenditure: $7,351,500

39. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

40. *Staff recruitment.* Out of the 15 additional posts authorized, 1 P-4 post for the Deputy Chief of the Security and Safety Section, 1 General Service (Principal level) post for a fire, biohazard and rescue specialist and 3 General Service (Other level)

posts for security officers have been filled. The remaining 9 General Service posts for security officers are currently encumbered by short-term staff. These posts are under active recruitment and will be filled by the end of 2003.

41. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects.* The new projects covered under the additional appropriation for strengthening security and safety were integrated with the security projects already approved within the programme budget under section 31, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance. Three of these projects (i.e., construction of a security control and visitor reception building at the Pregny gate; installation of protected doors, additional window shutters and additional electronic access controls; and erection of fencing in various areas of the compound to create an internal buffer zone) are in different stages of implementation. The installation of protected doors and additional window shutters has been postponed to a later stage in order to reassess their technical feasibility. To date, expenditures totalling $2,309,863 have been incurred against the related appropriation of $2.4 million. With regard to the newly authorized security projects detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 41), there is a general delay in their implementation. A technical study for the control centre project is being finalized. Construction work related to the Chemin de Fer gate began only in the third quarter of 2003, owing to a delay in obtaining the necessary authorizations from the local authorities for processing the project. This project is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2004.

42. With regard to the other authorized security projects, detailed below, the authorizations from the local authorities needed to proceed with construction have not yet been received:

(a) Relocation of mail and pouch shipping and receiving operations out of the current location in the inner secretariat courtyard, including construction of premises and installation of equipment;

(b) Construction at the Pregny gate, which includes the construction of a building for security control and visitor reception. So far, an underground study has been completed for the purpose of testing whether the site is suitable for erecting the proposed building.

43. The project to provide blast protection to oversized glazed facades, especially around the Assembly building, the Honour courtyard and the E building, has been postponed, subject to the reassessment of the cost of the overall project.

44. The project to improve underground garage area protection through the provision of additional access controls, video surveillance devices and increased lighting, as well as the implementation of the first phase of the intermediate area surveillance system (outside parking and lighting), have been rescheduled for implementation in the biennium 2004-2005 as a part of the second phase of improving the security of the United Nations Office at Geneva premises.

C. United Nations Office at Vienna

Revised appropriation: $392,700
Expenditure: $392,700

45. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

46. *Staff recruitment.* Two newly established security officer posts had been filled by October 2002. Of the four approved temporary security officer posts, two were filled in July 2003. The remaining two temporary security officers will be recruited in November 2003 at a time when the asbestos removal project will begin.

47. *Infrastructure project.* After the completion of the negotiations on the cost-sharing of the perimeter fence construction project, the organizations based at the Vienna International Centre in July 2003 finalized the procurement process (project documents, tendering, bid evaluation and contracting). Construction work began in August 2003 and is scheduled for completion by the end of 2003.

D. United Nations Office at Nairobi

Revised appropriation: $840,900
Expenditure: $875,900

48. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

49. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects.* Various security and safety items (bulletproof vests, search mirrors, baggage scanners, walk-through metal detectors and two four-wheel-drive vehicles for the Security and Safety Section) have been procured as planned. The remaining items (firefighting suits and oxygen bottles) have been purchased, and their delivery is expected by the end of 2003. An offer to provide a firetruck was reviewed and reconsidered because the purchase would have exceeded available funds. Tenders are also being evaluated for mail-screening equipment, metal detectors and biohazard equipment. This equipment is expected to be delivered by the end of 2003. Implementation of the security-related infrastructure projects detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 42) is in progress. However, the installation of gates and barriers, a perimeter fence, lighting and alarm systems and closed-circuit television and other control room equipment was delayed for some time owing to the fact that the tenders that were evaluated exceeded the funds available. The funding issue has been resolved through internal redeployment. The projects are now scheduled to be completed at the end of 2003.

E. Economic Commission for Africa

Revised appropriation: $1,020,400
Expenditure: $774,700

50. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

51. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects.* Training and procurement components of the approved programme have been completed as planned. The design of the security-related infrastructure projects as detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 43) (the construction of a small building

for the registration of conference participants, modification of the perimeter wall and the installation of a wrought-iron fence and a public address system) has been completed. The construction work is expected to begin at the end of 2003 and be completed by mid-2004.

F. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Revised appropriation: $817,100
Expenditure: $758,200

52. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

53. *Staff recruitment*. Of the 30 newly established security officer posts, 25 have been filled. The remaining five posts will be filled by the end of December 2003.

54. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects*. The training programme for the new security and safety staff commenced in 2003 and it is expected to continue in the next biennium. Procurement for a security vehicle, bulletproof vests and illuminated mirrors to screen vehicle undercarriages has been completed, and funds have been obligated for the procurement of firearms. Permission from the host Government to import these items has not yet been granted. The security-related infrastructure projects detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 44) (securing mail and pouch operations, expansion of closed-circuit television monitoring and installation of infrared motion detectors) have been implemented. The relocation of the mail and pouch operations will be completed in December 2003.

G. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Revised appropriation: $487,900
Expenditure: $371,700

55. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

56. *Staff recruitment*. Five security officer posts have been filled. The recruitment process continues, and it is expected that the remaining four new security officer posts will be filled by December 2003.

57. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects*. Acquisition of X-ray and other security-related equipment and implementation of the infrastructure projects detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 45) have been completed, except the construction of new premises for the Security and Safety Unit. The construction of these premises within the compound has been considered jointly with the project for the construction of additional office facilities in the North Building in Santiago, which was approved by the General Assembly in its decision 57/578 of 20 December 2002. The construction will be implemented in 2004.

H. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Revised appropriation: $1,040,800
Expenditure: $956,200

58. The activities undertaken thus far are summarized below.

59. *Staff recruitment*. All 21 additional security officer posts had been filled by January 2003.

60. *Operational requirements and infrastructure projects*. Training courses in firearms, first aid, security management and firefighting, planned for the current biennium, have been conducted for the security staff. This training will continue in the biennium 2004-2005. The acquisition of hands-free communication equipment has been completed. Several security improvements have been made to the premises (blast-proof glass lamination, video surveillance in the garage and on the roof and upgrading of the public address system) have also been completed, as planned. The plans for installation of a bulletproof glass fence and gate at the main entrance and the installation of special lighting on the perimeter wall were reformulated and then implemented by mid-2003. The construction of a separate screening building for visitors received approval from the host-country authorities in August 2003 and has been initiated. It is expected to be completed in early 2004.

I. Conclusions

61. **The approved programme for strengthening the security and safety of the United Nations premises has been nearly completed at the United Nations Offices at Vienna and Nairobi, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. At the remaining three duty stations (Headquarters, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Economic Commission for Africa), programme implementation is at an earlier phase, with the Economic Commission for Africa leading in the implementation of its projects and the United Nations Office at Geneva remaining at an early stage owing to a delay in obtaining permission from the local authorities to carry out its projects.**

United Nations A/58/558/Add.1/Corr.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 120
Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Corrigendum

Section II.B. Status of work in the implementation of measures to strengthen the security and safety of United Nations premises: United Nations Office at Geneva

For Expenditure: $7,351,500 *read* Expenditure: $6,756,100.

03-63499 (E) 021203